

# Herald Tribune

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## For Better or for Worse, A Serb and Croat Wed Sarajevo Couple Decide That Life Goes On With or Without Peace

By John Pomfret

Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia and Herzegovina — On a day when the governments of the United States, the leading West European countries and Russia presented a peace plan that would effectively cut Bosnia in half, Silvio and Marina Basic, a Croat and a Serb, defied the odds and got married.

It was a typical Sarajevo wedding — cobbled together with the ingenuity that has defined this city's siege.

The bride's flowing white gown came from Zagreb. So did the groom's shocking purple suit. The beer made it over on a newly opened road from Slovenia, and the rice was tossed from a package of humanitarian aid. The cognac? Smuggled over the hills from the Serbs.

Even the day, Wednesday, was picked for wartime reasons — part of a local tradition of avoiding weekends, when, during Sarajevo's hardest times, the hills would crawl with Serb "weekend warriors" tossing back shots of plum brandy while they pounded the city with artillery and tank guns.

"What can we do? We have to live, right?" said Silvio, a tall, striking soldier who serves in an anti-tank unit with the mostly Muslim-Bosnian Army. "The peace plan is silly. It has nothing to do with my life."

Across this city — in houses packed with refugees, in the now bustling market where a mortar shell killed 68 civilians on Feb. 5, in 19-story high-rises with no electricity — the denizens of this crumbling capital cast less than half an eye toward Geneva on Wednesday and went on with their lives.

"What's it got to do with me?" asked Redzep Hamic, 46, an auto mechanic who had pushed his small and gasless Fiat into a winding lane at Sarajevo's only working filling station.

They sign, they don't sign, it doesn't really matter," he said. "The war will still go on."

Wednesday was the 40th anniversary of international diplomacy, inaugurated by

countless ineffective cease-fires that break down often before they begin, the people of this city, a symbol of Bosnia's 27-month-old war, seemed not really to care about what one man called "the Geneva song and dance."

"I listen to the news 10 times a day and I read the papers and I still don't know what's going on," said Omer Hasanbegovic, 43, a police detective turned goldsmith.

Sarajevo's profound ambivalence about the plan, which would cut Bosnia into a 51-percent chunk controlled jointly by Muslims and Croats and the rest run by rebel Serbs, stems from a feeling that no matter how many people want the war to stop no one can quite come up with a way to do it.

Staring at an ethnic map of his country in the central police station, Dzemal Dizdarevic, 56, took time off his work of booking Sarajevo's numerous thieves to wax philosophical.

"How can you divide it?" he asked, echoing oft-repeated sentiments about the leopard-spot nature of Bosnia's ethnic mix of Croats, Muslims and Serbs. "It's like agreeing to divide a TV set. Once you take out the saw and start cutting, you don't have a TV set anymore."

In addition to these difficulties, other impediments block a settlement. Many Bosnians, on all sides, benefit from the war. Peace could mean a profound reshuffling of the governments of both the Muslim and Serb factions. It might even affect Croatia's government, which until March had supported the partition.

The mostly Muslim military, which has gained immense political power, could be thrown into crisis.

On the Muslim side, more than a million refugees still long to return to their homes, most of which lie on land controlled by the Serbs. Many of these people oppose any settlement that denies them the right to go home.

On the Serb side, there is little support for the plan, which the Serbs would retain about one-third of the land they have grabbed.

## Is President Really Ready To Agree to Invade Haiti?

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As American commanders rehearse for war and administration officials insist that the crisis in Haiti must end soon, an unanswered question is whether President Bill Clinton himself is really willing to risk U.S. lives to restore democracy to Haiti.

His aides insist that despite intensified military planning for an invasion and increased war talk, Mr. Clinton has not yet decided what to do.

The administration's public actions and statements offer little help in deciphering Mr. Clinton's intentions. The White House

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seems to be lurching from one short-term solution to another, often creating new problems that in turn require new quick fixes.

The president's special envoy on Haiti, William H. Gray 3d, said Wednesday that Washington did not expect the Haitian military to be in power six months from now. But the administration has delivered no such formal ultimatum to the military junta, ordering them to leave or risk an invasion by a certain date, despite the request by the U.S. ambassador to Haiti, William Swing, that he be given the authority to do so, officials say.

The administration has debated, but failed to agree on, authorizing a covert program by the Central Intelligence Agency to sow dissension among the military or finance the departure of the country's three top military leaders, the officials add.

Moreover, there is no consensus among Mr. Clinton's national security advisers on how much longer the United States should give the stringent economic sanctions to work before it moves to an invasion.

The deputy secretary of state, Strobe Talbott, for example, argued strongly in recent interagency meetings that American credibility was at stake and that there had to be a change in government by the end of the year at the latest, even if it took an invasion, officials said. The Pentagon remains strongly opposed to an invasion.

Part of the problem in the administration's decision-making is that the tension between Mr. Clinton's desire to do what he calls the "moral" thing has clashed with political reality; another part of the problem is that the administration has imposed punitive measures on the military only in stages. The result is a policy that seems to shift with every new development at home or in Haiti.

Mr. Clinton's decision on May 8 to end the practice of forcibly returning Haitians intercepted at sea came after he told aides that he could no longer continue a policy that was "making Haitians choose between being drowned at sea or having their faces cut off on land."

But the administration estimated that only hundreds of Haitians a day would try to seek refuge in the United States; when thousands a day began to leave, Mr. Clinton

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U.S. troops, in maneuvers, rehearsed for an invasion of Haiti. Page 3.



Mr. Clinton laying a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw.

## Clinton Vows To Warsaw: No 'Veil of Indifference'

But Poles Are Skeptical Of Promise of Inclusion In 'Integrated' Europe

By Douglas Jehl

New York Times Service

WARSAW — President Bill Clinton offered a message of reassurance to this capital in the heart of Central Europe on Thursday with words, gestures and a token gift of aid intended to display his hope that all of Europe might soon be knit with economic and security ties.

But Mr. Clinton's overture, made in private meetings and an eloquent address to the Polish National Assembly, appeared to have gone only a small way toward soothing the uneasiness so prevalent here among Poles fearful that their aspiration to a Western embrace could fall victim to Western fickleness.

In a country whose history has been tortured by betrayal from both West and East, Mr. Clinton insisted that he had no intention of leaving Poland and its neighbors isolated and alone.

He said the United States felt a responsibility to include them in a wider Europe "democratic and free, integrated and united."

And he proclaimed: "We will not let the Iron Curtain be replaced with a veil of indifference."

But his promise of more than \$200 million in new grants and loans was acknowledged by administration officials to represent no more than a small gesture toward nudging Poland along a path of economic change.

And Polish leaders across the political spectrum expressed disappointment that Mr. Clinton again stopped short of saying exactly when the United States and its partners would accept their country as a full member of the North Atlantic Alliance.

"It was a beautiful speech but did little to satisfy our security expectations," said Bronislaw Geremek, a member of the center-right Freedom Union party and chairman of the parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee. "To us this represents a lack of momentum."

It was difficult to say whether that reflected a certain unrealisticism on the part of the Poles or the new stinginess of an American government unwilling to shower Poland with generous aid and not yet ready to promise to go to war to defend its borders. But it left Mr. Clinton's visit here shadowed by a certain tension.

Even Mr. Clinton, while proclaiming this to be Poland's best opportunity in its 350 years to win peace and security, on Thursday reflected some of the apprehension he had heard from President Lech Walesa and others in warning that "history and geography caution us not to take this moment for granted."

The president pointed Thursday to the joint military exercises to be staged here two months from now by NATO and Polish forces as a sign that the new Partnership for Peace is truly intended as a means

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## Governments Lose Clout In New Monetary Order

By Carl Gewirtz

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — More than a decade after governments began liberalizing and deregulating financial markets, a new monetary order is taking shape, one that raises the question: Are the governments fast becoming the governed?

Friday, as the leaders of the Group of Seven industrial nations open their annual summit meeting in Naples, they will be hard pressed to show that despite the new imperatives of the marketplace they are still in charge.

"The privilege of government is being squeezed away," says Richard O'Brien at American Express Bank in London.

Market upsets, such as the year-long weakness in bond prices and the turbulence in the foreign exchange market, are nothing new. What is different is the high degree of contagion — especially between bond markets, which in turn threatens do-

mestic equity markets — and the increasing risk of instability in world financial markets.

It is the fear of this contagious instability — exacerbated by the volume, speed

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and complexity of international capital flows — that is increasingly forcing gov-

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### Berlusconi on Dollar

Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi of Italy, speaking on the eve of the Group of Seven summit in Naples, for which he is the host, said the weak dollar is good for the United States and Italy.

He added that intervention by the central banks to support the dollar would be useless. (Page 11)

## Simpson Judge Lets in Evidence Of Bloodstains

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — In a setback for the defense, a criminal court judge ruled Thursday that the prosecution can use a bloody glove and bloodstains found at O.J. Simpson's house as evidence that he should stand trial for murder.

The judge, Kathleen Kennedy-Powell, said that even though detectives did not have a warrant, they did nothing improper by scaling a wall at Mr. Simpson's residence after noticing a small bloodstain on his car and becoming concerned that lives were in danger.

The policemen went to Mr. Simpson's house after having found the bodies of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, 35, and a friend of hers, Ronald Goldman, 25, outside her home two miles away. Mr. Simpson is accused of killing them both. He has pleaded not guilty.

The court finds that the detectives were in fact working for a benevolent purpose in light of the brutal attack and that they reasonably believed that a further delay could have resulted in the unnecessary loss of life," Judge Kennedy-Powell said. "And therefore, the court denies the defense motion to suppress."

In addition to the glove, which was found on the grounds of Mr. Simpson's residence and seemed to match one found at the scene of the June 12 killings, the items in the defense motion included bloodstains on his driveway and a blood spot on the driver's door of Mr. Simpson's white Ford Bronco parked on the street.

"This would be a very easy decision for me if in fact these officers went in there like storm troopers fanning out over the property, examining every leaf, every car, every closet, every nook and cranny at this

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### Kiosk

#### Panama Won't Take Refugees from Haiti

PANAMA CITY (AP) — President Guillermo Endara of Panama said Thursday that his country had withdrawn its offer to accept thousands of Haitian refugees.

Mr. Endara's decision is a blow to U.S. efforts to cope with the flow of refugees from Haiti. Panama's decision is likely to increase pressure on President Bill Clinton to seek a military solution.

Earlier article, Page 3.

Book Review

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### WORLD CUP GRANDSTAND

#### Haven't We Already Seen...

In May, in Athens, the score was AC Milan 4, Barcelona 0. Two very similar teams, Italy and Spain, play Saturday.

#### Blue Ink for the Presses

How did Bulgaria get here? Who knows? (Reporters are barred.) Why was the Dutch plane late? A reporter said he had a bomb in his bag. (He went home.)

Saturday's quarterfinal matches: Italy vs. Spain, in Foxboro, Massachusetts, 1935 GMT; Netherlands vs. Brazil, in Dallas, 1935 GMT.

Sunday's quarterfinal matches: Bulgaria vs. Canada, in East Rutherford, New Jersey, 1:25 GMT; Sweden vs. Romania, in Stanford, California, 1935 GMT.

World Cup report: Pages 20 and 21.

## South Africa's Newest Headache: Drugs

By Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — In the bad old days of international isolation, South Africa was largely free of hard drugs.

With the borders now open and airports bustling, illegal drugs flourish.

"Cocaine and other hard drugs are spreading like wildfire," said Sylvain de Miranda, medical director of Johannesburg's Alcohol and Drug Services. "Arrests are up and confiscations are up, but the street price is down, which means that new supply is definitely getting through."

The increase in drug traffic has caught the eye of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, which is considering setting up an office to help post-apartheid South Africa avoid becoming a hub on the trade route of international drug cartels.

Given South Africa's strategic location between the Far East and South America, it would be a natural transfer point.

Certainly the country holds attractions for big-time drug shippers: a wealthy population, sophisticated banking, good transportation, illegal firearms, local gangs whose members can serve as runners and

understaffed, under-equipped law enforcement.

Jan Smuts International Airport, the busiest in sub-Saharan Africa, serves 48 international carriers, more than double the number of four years ago. The airport drug police, however, have not expanded with the traffic.

The police use outdated X-ray equipment and until four months ago they owned one cocaine-sniffing dog. But he died, and now they have none.

"Mostly we rely on inspecting luggage

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## Ernest and Scott Meet High Academia

By Katherine Knorr

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Just write one true sentence at a time, Ernest Hemingway said in "A Moveable Feast," as he romanticized his wanderings around the Left Bank. There were many beautiful sentences in that book, though not that many true ones. The other night, in one of those kitschy Old World salons at the Ritz, truth and literature came to blows over so politely as 100 or so American academics sipped 100-franc-plus drinks and heard a few true sentences from Budd Schulberg, the 80-year-old author of "What Makes Sammy

Run?" who ducked quite a few punches from the bully who didn't want to be called Ernest.

They had come to Paris from all over the United States to present papers ("American Parents in the Europe of Fitzgerald's Fiction," "Ernest and Scott: Love, War, and Dr. Freud") for the first joint gathering of an unlikely couple, the Ernest Hemingway and the Scott Fitzgerald societies.

There is something about a conference, whether it's pressure cooker salesman or morticians or professors, that breeds exhausted joviality ("We are particularly

privileged to have among us tonight"), and technical disasters. The Ritz, with its heavy Papa-Scott symbolism (signifiers, to the college crowd), is a class above all that, of course: No folding chairs, but light blue armchairs spreading out into a garden, and a tottering podium with gold-painted moldings. There was sporadic unhappiness about the noise the sparrows were making overhead.

Here were the scholars and the spouses and the free-lance enthusiasts, necklaced with the inevitable name tags, bespectacled but mostly un-tweedy, Linda Wagner-Martin (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill) holding up the Hemingway side, Jackson R. Bryer (University of Maryland) championing Fitzgerald, and Matthew Bruccoli of the University of South Carolina, the reigning Fitzgerald scholar in the United States, who jetted in briefly to "take the pulse," as he put it, of Lost Generation scholarship. Experts in letter fragments, in the parsing of intentions, the footnoting of emotions, these were people who can remember the first names of all the minor characters and find

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LI VISITS BAVARIA — Prime Minister Li Peng of China, being escorted on his arrival Thursday in Munich by Bavaria's premier, Edmund Stoiber. Protests marred his earlier visits to Berlin and Weimar. Page 4.

### Newsstand Prices

Andorra...9.00 FF Luxembourg 60 L Fr  
Antilles...11.20 CFA Morocco...12 Dh  
Cameroun...1.40 CFA Qatar...2.00 Riels  
Egypt...5.00 P.E. 5000 Réunion...11.20 FF  
France...9.00 FF Saudi Arabia...9.00 R.  
Gabon...9.00 CFA Senegal...9.00 CFA  
Ghana...300 Dr. Spain...300 PTAS  
Greece...300 Dr. Tunisia...300 PTAS  
Italy...2.80 Lire Turkey...1.000 TL  
Ivory Coast...1.120 CFA U.A.E...8.50 Dirh.  
Jordan...1.10 JD U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10  
Lebanon...US\$ 1.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10

### Dow Jones

Up 13.92  
3688.42

### Trib Index

Up 0.65%  
112.19

### The Dollar

New York: 1.5716  
DM 1.5716  
Pound 1.5405  
Yen 99.60  
FF 5.4086

### There's close

1.5778  
1.546  
99.60  
5.42

previous close



## Algerian Fundamentalists Tied To Killing of Italian Ship's Crew

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

NAPLES — In what appeared to be an attack by Islamic fundamentalists who have vowed to kill foreigners, seven Italian seamen were found murdered with their throats slit aboard a ship in an Algerian port Thursday, Italian officials said.

The entire crew had apparently been slain as they slept, bringing to 42 the number of foreigners murdered in terrorist attacks in Algeria since the fundamentalist Algerian Armed Islamic Group told foreigners last October to leave the country or face retribution.

News of the attack in the port of Djedjen, near Jijel, 200 miles (320 kilometers) east of Algiers, reached Italy as Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi prepared to host leaders of the Group of Seven major industrialized nations in Naples.

One Italian official, Deputy Prime Minister Giuseppe Tarella, suggested that the kill-

ings may have been timed to coincide with the gathering of rich and powerful nations, which the Islamic fundamentalists accuse of backing the Algerian military government.

"All strategies of terror are linked to various aims," Mr. Tarella said in Rome. "Today was the G-7 but one can also see this in the broader context of destabilizing relations among the Mediterranean countries."

According to Italian officials and diplomats, the seven Italians had arrived in the Algerian port Wednesday aboard the Naples-based freighter Lucina bearing a cargo of grain, one of Italy's biggest exports to Algeria.

The killers apparently crept aboard the unguarded ship at night. When no one appeared on deck Thursday, investigators found the ship's crew in their cabins with their throats slit, officials said.

Algeria's strife between Islamic fundamentalists and government forces has claimed

some 3,700 lives since 1992 when the military government canceled an election that Islamic fundamentalists seem to have won.

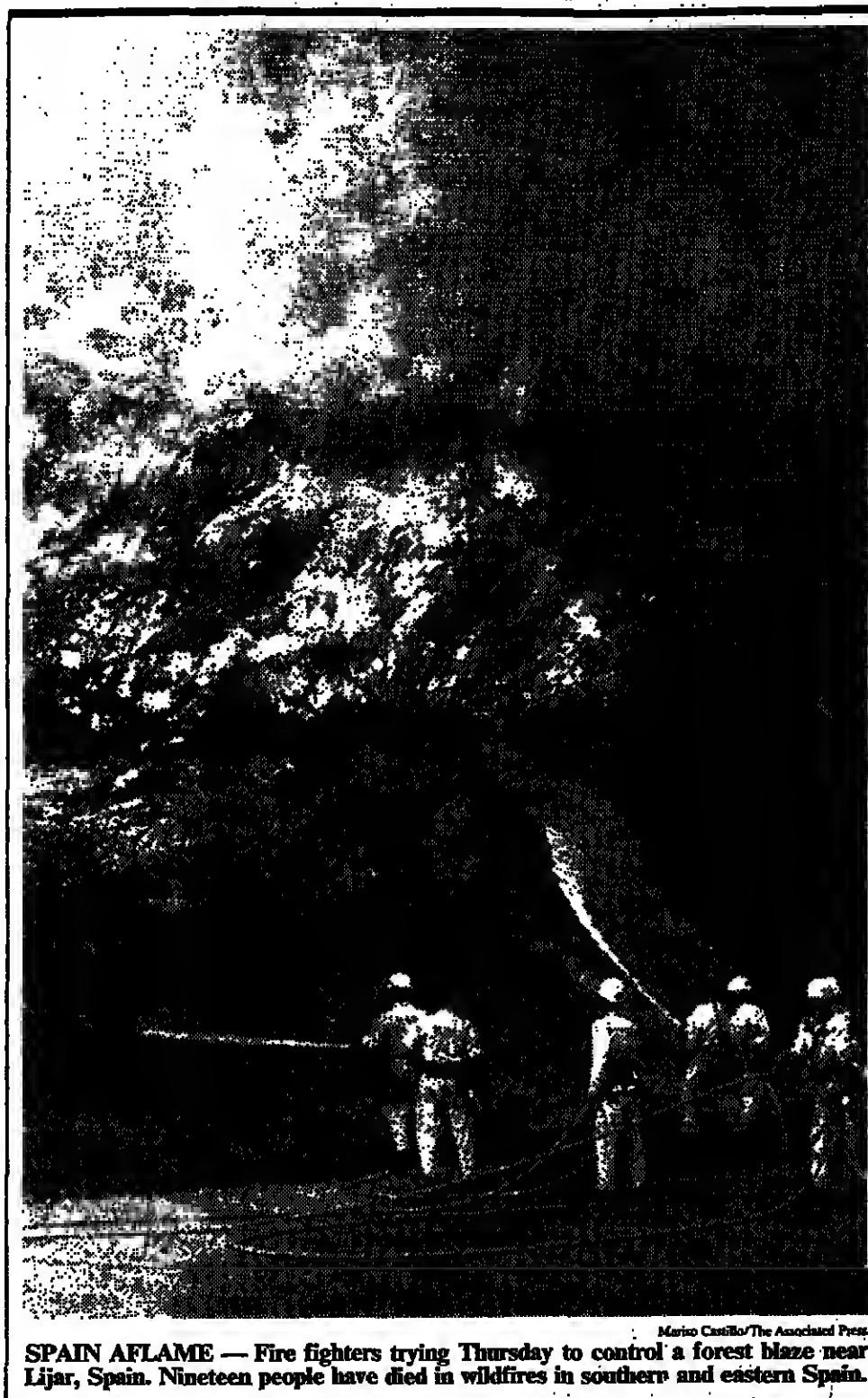
Last May, also in the Jijel region near the newly built Djedjen port, a bus was ambushed. Eleven Algerians and three Russians died. The worst single attack came last December when 12 Croats were found murdered with their throats slit.

Italy is the single biggest importer of Algerian natural gas and 100 of its citizens are working in the south of the country, prospecting for oil and gas.

Authorities in Algeria are still searching for another Italian, Ferruccio Franchini, who disappeared last weekend.

Previously, many fundamentalist attacks have been directed at the French, the former colonial rulers.

Mr. Berlusconi urged "the healthy part" of Algerian society to "marginalize the sick part that dedicates itself to terrorism."



SPAIN AFLAME — Fire fighters trying Thursday to control a forest blaze near Lijar, Spain. Nineteen people have died in wildfires in southern and eastern Spain.

## Carrying On, Amid Disaster

Rwanda's Battered Government Keeps Its Upper Lip Stiff

By Jonathan C. Randal  
Washington Post Service

GISENYI, Rwanda — With just a few days their capital has fallen and so has the second city. The triumphant rebels have named their own prime minister. Their erstwhile French allies have cut a deal with their enemies and their enemies' principal foreign backer.

But inside the Menden Hotel complex on Rwanda's Lake Kivu river, as the travel brochures called it, it was business as usual Thursday for Rwanda's beleaguered government.

"I am not dismayed," he said, encapsulating the government's stiff-upper-lip approach.

Information Minister Eliezer Niyitegeka was equally stoic, but without illusion about the government's predicament. The only solution, he said, would be to lift the United Nations arms embargo on Rwanda which he and the rest of the government blame for the army's poor showing.

Pressed about charges of genocide leveled against the government, he said, "I know I am wanted and I am ready to appear in court, because I have nothing to reproach myself with. I am innocent."

His only regret was that he had lost considerable commercial and real estate holdings in Kigali, "all destroyed by the RPF."

The government was forced to fight "with one hand tied behind its back," he said, while the front "still gets aid from Uganda and great powers," which he refused to name for "reasons of state."

The army, its ammunition exhausted, did not lose Kigali, the capital, he explained, but obeyed "government evacuation orders to withdraw rather than be massacred."

The front had named a moderate Hutu prime minister, but remained "usurpers," as the Organization of African Unity in its summit meeting in Tunis decided in rejecting its demands to represent Rwanda, he said.

"We are the internationally recognized government with all the major capitals."

Maybe so, but were not the government's longtime French allies dropping them just two weeks after Hutu in the ever shrinking government area deliberately greeted French troops with flowers and tricolor flags?

"The French are doing what they said they would do," the minister said, "and that is helping Rwandans displaced by the war."

Hoping to persuade his visitors of the rebels' expansionist aims, the minister said the front was not only determined to conquer this northwest pocket of government territory, but parts of neighboring Burundi, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire as well.

Well away from the carefully guarded hotel, Gisenyi was packed with exhausted refugees fleeing feared retribution.

Three young men from the government stronghold of Ruhengeri said they had walked 40 miles because of that fear.

Were they safer because of

the government presence here? After an embarrassed silence, one boy nodded in the direction of the border with Zaire, barely a mile away.

That at least was a straightforward explanation lacking in the carefully calculated phrases at the Menden. So, too, was the beer-inspired hiss of a Rwandan soldier as he watched foreign journalists eat lunch near the Menden.

"They have betrayed us and should leave," he said.

"You mean the French?"

"No," he said. "All of you."

Much in evidence were cellular phones, used to communicate to the outside world their aggrieved message of a misunderstood and traduced ruling elite which has its deepest and most radical roots here in the northwest.

### 12 Die in Russian Mine Blast

MOSCOW — At least 12 workers were killed and three injured Thursday in a coal mine explosion in central Kazakhstan, Itar-Tass news agency said.

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## Arafat Vows to Amend Anti-Israel Charter

The Associated Press

PARIS — Yasser Arafat promised Thursday to convene the Palestinian parliament in exile "in the very near future" to delete calls for Israel's destruction from the Palestinian Charter.

The amendments were called for in the May 4 accord between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization that established limited Palestinian autonomy in the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho.

Israeli rightists have cited the references in their campaign to weaken public support for the agreement.

The planned meeting in Gaza of the Palestine National Council was announced in a joint Israeli-Palestinian statement after Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman, and Israeli officials held another round of negotiations on the expansion of Palestinian autonomy.

Among the key topics were the organization of the first elections for the Palestinian entity and the release of more Palestinian prisoners by Israel.

Israel said in the communiqué that it would respond to the Palestinians' request to release imprisoned women, and the PLO promised to remove the references in its charter to Israel's destruction.

The communiqué said Mr. Arafat "intends to convene the PNC in Gaza in the very near future in order to... submit for formal approval the necessary changes to the Palestinian Covenant as undertaken in his letter... to the prime minister of Israel."

The two sides agreed to resume talks next week in Cairo.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said his delegation also planned to meet with Jordanian officials in an effort to broaden the Middle East peace initiative.

Mr. Arafat said Wednesday that Israel must follow up its breakthrough with the Palestinians by reaching peace agreements with Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

Syria blamed Israel Thursday entirely for the standstill in Middle East peace talks. The accusation in the newspaper Tishrin was in response to Mr. Rabin's statement Wednesday that the two countries were so far apart in negotiations that only U.S. mediation could bring them together.

Uri Savir, director-general of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and a leading negotiator, said Mr. Arafat needed a two-thirds majority in the 468-member Palestine National Council to amend the Palestinian Charter.

"I imagine he won't convene the council unless he can meet the commitment," Mr. Savir told Israel Radio. "The commitment isn't only to put it to a vote but to pass it."

Mr. Arafat, Mr. Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel met for 90 minutes before jointly receiving a United Nations peace prize.

Mr. Peres and Mr. Arafat met for more than two hours earlier, emerging together to tell reporters they were pleased with their progress.

Mr. Arafat, who described the talks as "very positive," departed for Tunis, where he will prepare for his permanent move to Gaza and Jericho. He made his first homecoming to the Palestinian lands last week.

The next phase of the peace process involves extended autonomy to other areas of the West Bank and empowering Palestinian authorities to handle taxation, education, health care, tourism and other matters.

Mr. Rabin said three joint committees were formed to work on the next phases.

"We accepted in principle that the Palestinians will manage their own affairs to the extent that this doesn't threaten the security of Israel and Israelis," he said.

Mr. Rabin later told Israel Radio that Israel had agreed to a Palestinian request to add elections to the negotiating agenda.

## Vatican Begins Birth-Control Battle

The West Is Accused of Practicing 'Biological Colonialism'

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican, gearing up for a fight with the United Nations at a conference on population, accused the West on Thursday of "biological colonialism" by pushing abortion and contraception as family planning methods.

The attack came in the introduction of a new book on scientific studies of natural birth control methods, the only kind of contraception approved by the Roman Catholic Church.

The book was presented at a news conference.

The introduction to the book restated Vatican charges of "biological colonialism" by developed countries, which it says sometimes link economic aid to the acceptance of contraception.

The introduction said developed nations resisted natural family planning because it offered "liberation from one of the most insidious forms of political domination, the 'biological colonialism' which is exercised with regard to contraception."

It was written by Cardinal Alfonso López Trujillo, head of the Pontifical Council for the

Family, to introduce the findings of a 1992 Vatican-sponsored conference on natural birth control. Led by Pope John Paul II, Roman Catholic Church leaders around the world have launched a campaign to influence a UN population conference to be held in Cairo in September.

The UN conference will present a 20-year plan to stabilize the world's population. Programs will include the right to safe abortion, contraception, primary health care for women and infants, and "a global facility" for contraceptive services.

## France Removes Police Official

The Associated Press

PARIS — The head of the police intelligence service was dismissed Thursday following disclosures that his agency eavesdropped on a closed-door meeting of the opposition Socialist Party's leadership.

Claude Bardot, a senior French police official, will be reassigned at a later date, said Interior Minister Charles Pasqua, who also removed a lower-ranking commissioner in the intelligence service.

Mr. Pasqua acted after harsh criticism from Socialist lawmakers on Wednesday when he tried to minimize the June 19 incident. He attributed it to the "individual initiative" of an officer in a conference center security room equipped with a speaker on which he could hear the deliberations. The Socialist Party leader, Henri Emmanuelli, described Mr. Pasqua's explanation as "unconvincing."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Gorbachev Denies Fomenting Plot

MOSCOW (AP) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the former Soviet president and Communist Party leader who is the star witness at the trial of the one remaining defendant in a 1991 coup attempt, denied Thursday that he had encouraged the plotters.

Mr. Gorbachev's role has been the focus of public debate, and almost all the 12 defendants said they had acted in the belief that he implicitly supported their plan to impose a state of emergency.

A dozen Communist hard-liners were originally charged with trying to overthrow Mr. Gorbachev in February. General Valentin Varennikov, former commander of Soviet ground forces, insisted that his trial continue because, he said, he had committed no crime.

### Angola and Zaire Agree to Meeting

PRETORIA (AP) — The leaders of Angola and Zaire decided Thursday to revive a joint security commission and prepare for a summit meeting in a step toward ending Angola's 19-year civil war, which has killed 500,000 people.

Zaire, Angola's eastern neighbor, is a conduit for supplies to rebels fighting the government of Angola's president, José Eduardo dos Santos. Mr. dos Santos and the president of Zaire, Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, took part Thursday in talks held by President Nelson Mandela of South Africa.

Mr. Mandela also has invited the Angolan rebel leader, Jonas Savimbi, to South Africa for talks intended to bring a face-to-face meeting between Mr. Savimbi and Mr. dos Santos. The moves appeared intended to reduce Marshal Mobutu's support for Mr. Savimbi and remove Zaire as a major factor in the Angolan war.

### Christopher Trip to Hanoi Unlikely

WASHINGTON (AP) — Vietnam has given new assurances of cooperation in determining the fate of missing U.S. military personnel, but not enough to justify a ground-breaking visit to Hanoi by Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher.

Ann Mills Griffiths, head of the largest organization of families of Americans unaccounted for since the Vietnam War, said Thursday that there were no plans for Mr. Christopher to go to Vietnam after attending a conference in Thailand later this month.

Mr. Christopher was in Europe with President Bill Clinton, and U.S. officials said a stop in Vietnam was unlikely.

### Nigerian Army to Distribute Fuel

LAGOS (AP) — Nigeria's military rulers ordered the army to take over the fuel distribution system Thursday, claiming that strikers protesting the would-be president's arrest were holding the country for ransom.

The move came a day after the government charged Moshood K. O. Abiola with treason. He was presumed to be the winner of the canceled 1993 presidential election. Arrested also was the leader of the union that organized the oil strike, to press for Mr. Abiola's release.

A stoppage by the powerful oil and gas union went into its third day on Thursday. It has almost paralyzed public transport in Lagos.

### Thai Aide Calls Ex-U.S. Envoy a Devil

BANGKOK (AP) — Thailand's army chief called the former U.S. ambassador, Morton Abramowitz, a "devil" and an enemy of the Thai people for complaining that the nation is still helping Cambodia's Khmer Rouge guerrillas.

General Winai Wachiratham said Wednesday that the former envoy's information was outdated and false. General Winai's outburst echoed earlier reactions from the Thai government.

Mr. Abramowitz sparked a furor here when he wrote in May in the Washington Post that pressure should be placed on Thailand to halt its support for the Khmer Rouge, which continues to battle the Phnom Penh government.

### U.K.-China Reconciliation Advances

BEIJING (AP) — In another sign of reconciliation over Hong Kong, China said Thursday that a senior British official would arrive in Beijing next week for talks.

Alastair Goodlad, Britain's minister for Hong Kong affairs, will be the highest-ranking British foreign affairs official to visit China in a year marked by fierce disputes over Hong Kong's political future.

Mr. Goodlad's visit supported evidence that London and Beijing have shelved their argument over electoral reforms and are focusing instead on the colony's transition from British to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

### For the Record

A French bookstore was sentenced to one year in prison for selling books denying the existence of Nazi gas chambers and the Holocaust, justice sources said Thursday in Bordeaux. It is illegal in France to sell or exhibit literature that is either anti-Semitic or incites racial hatred. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Travelers Face Athens Airport Delays

ATHENS (Reuters) — Millions of tourists arriving in Greece this summer can expect long delays at Athens airport because of a dispute involving air traffic controllers, a union spokesman said Thursday.

The delays range between one and four hours for almost all incoming and outgoing flights during the summer season, said Manolis Antoniadis, a spokesman for the union.

Delays are due to a refusal by controllers to work overtime, an inadequate radar system at the Athens tower and a 30 percent increase in flights during the summer, he said.

Three men were gored in Pamplona, Spain, as hundreds dashed ahead of six fighting bulls in the opening of the annual San Fermín festival of drink, dance and machismo. All three underwent emergency surgery. (AP)

Greece has extended a ban on private cars in central Athens in a bid to prevent air pollution as the hot, windless weather continued. Only half the city's taxis will be allowed into the city center from 7 A.M. to 3 P.M. Friday. Temperatures of up to 37 degrees centigrade (99 degrees Fahrenheit) were expected Friday. (AP)

Air traffic to Niamey, the Niger capital, was interrupted by a 48-hour strike that started Thursday, but authorities refused to officially close the airport. An Air France Airbus A-300 arriving from Paris landed despite the absence of fire crews and other ground staff, members of the civil aviation union said. (Reuters)

The St. Gotthard road tunnel has reopened after a truck blaze forced the closure of one of Europe's most important traffic routes. Police, however, warned about traffic jams. (Reuters)

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# THE AMERICAS / 'FINAL REHEARSAL'

## U.S. Commandos Trained for Invasion of Haiti

By Michael R. Gordon

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Stepping up preparations for a possible intervention in Haiti to remove its military leaders, U.S. forces have rehearsed a plan to seize airfields and ports there, according to Pentagon officials.

One military expert described the exercise as a "final rehearsal" and said the proficiency demonstrated would remain high for three to six weeks; after that, more training would probably be required.

The exercise, which involved more than a thousand commandos who would most likely serve as a vanguard, took place two weeks ago in the southeastern United States and the Gulf of Mexico, the officials said.

A battalion of army Rangers flew from Savannah, Georgia, and "seized" an isolated airfield at Eglin Air Force Base, in Florida, which was intended to represent the airfield at Port-au-Prince, Haiti's capital. Navy commandos operating from ships in the Gulf of Mexico practiced capturing a port.

Army Rangers conducted the same kind of exercises at Eglin just before the United States invaded Panama in December 1989 to overthrow General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

The administration says it is still pursuing economic sanctions in the hope of forcing the military leaders to step down. But officials have warned that they are keeping open the option of using force to restore to power the president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and stem a flood of Haitians that is overwhelming refugee centers in the Caribbean.

As long as the administration

continues to hold out the possibility of military intervention, the Pentagon must be prepared to execute it, but military officials say the White House has not yet decided on an invasion.

U.S. officials said the invasion plan calls for about 20,000 troops, most from the army. The first task would be to seize airfields and ports so an invasion force could be deployed.

In addition, 2,000 Marines now being dispatched to the coast off Haiti, officially to be prepared to evacuate Ameri-

cans, include troops trained in special operations. Admiral J. Michael Boorda, the chief of naval operations, sent a message on Tuesday to the Marines and sailors en route to "be prepared for at least 30 days of operations."

The 82d Airborne Division, which was used during the invasion of Panama, is trained to deploy quickly to trouble spots. Officials said it would be well suited to serve as the larger invasion force.

U.S. officials said the re-

hearsal by the special forces included a Ranger battalion, which normally numbers about 900 men.

The C-130 planes that carried the Rangers flew for about the same amount of time they would fly if they went to Haiti. Then the Rangers parachuted at Eglin to "seize" the airfield.

Officials said the rehearsal also involved about eight Army Special Forces A-Teams, which are 10-man commando units. Two navy commando teams, each of which had about 120

men, were also involved, and numerous support units.

In all, more than 2,000 troops were directly or indirectly involved.

The Pentagon declined to comment directly on the rehearsal.

Reflecting the White House's sense of urgency, William H. Gray 3d, President Bill Clinton's special envoy on Haiti, said Wednesday in a television interview that the military leaders must leave within six months.



A Marine labeling crates for ships at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, as about 2,000 members of the 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit prepared to deploy to waters off Haiti.



### POLITICAL NOTES



#### Rostenkowski Maps Tactics

WASHINGTON — Defense lawyers for Representative Dan Rostenkowski told a federal judge they will mount a legal attack on his 17-count corruption indictment on constitutional grounds, a maneuver likely to delay the start of his trial until after the November elections.

A former U.S. attorney, Dan K. Webb, who is the chief defense attorney, said he would file legal arguments within 30 days claiming the charges violated Mr. Rostenkowski's protections under the speech and debate clause of the U.S. Constitution, which shields members of Congress from being prosecuted for conduct related to legislative activity.

Although Mr. Webb and a new co-counsel, R. Kenneth Mundy, insisted they want the case resolved expeditiously, Mr. Webb said, "We're not going to be stampeded and see a defendant denied his constitutional rights."

Mr. Mundy, making his first appearance in the case, is one of the capital's best-known lawyers. He helped the former Washington mayor, Marion Barry, defeat the most serious charges against him in his 1990 trial on drug and perjury charges.

At a court hearing Wednesday, District Judge Norma Holloway Johnson

told prosecutors and defense lawyers "we've got to move forward" to get Mr. Rostenkowski to trial on fraud and embezzlement charges. But authorities said the schedule of legal briefs she established for both sides makes it virtually impossible for Mr. Rostenkowski to be tried before the November elections, when the powerful Illinois Democrat is seeking a 19th consecutive term.

Judge Johnson gave Mr. Webb until Aug. 5 to file his first challenge to the indictment, after which the government will have until Sept. 2 to respond. Oral arguments are likely to be held during September, the judge said. (LAT)

#### '92 Campaigns Are Cleared

WASHINGTON — Allegations that President Bill Clinton's and former President George Bush's 1992 campaigns broke federal election laws were among 29 cases that have been thrown out without investigation. The Federal Election Commission closed those cases on Wednesday, saying they involved low priority matters. The increasing complexity of campaign finance law and the record number of people running for public office have forced the office to be more careful in selecting which cases to pursue. (AP)

#### A Senator's Freudian Slip

WASHINGTON — Congressional consideration of military spending in the post-Cold War era often involves balancing Pentagon desires with the impact on jobs.

As Senator Dianne Feinstein, Democrat of California, demonstrated last week, the line between those two can become blurred for lawmakers from states hit hard by military cutbacks. During floor discussion on whether to continue building B-2 Stealth bombers — against the wishes of the Pentagon — Ms. Feinstein praised the aircraft, saying that it "can deliver a large payroll."

The verbal slip was amended in the next day's Congressional Record to read "payload." California would retain 22,000 high-paying jobs and \$2.5 billion in defense contracts if the Senate's vote on July 1 to build long-range bombers is adopted by the House. (LAT)

#### Quote/Unquote

Admiral Henry Chiles, the first naval officer to be put in charge of the U.S. nuclear missile arsenal: "You could say I'm out of water, but there's lots of other things to be concerned about." (AP)

## Argentines Say 'Boom' Is a Mirage

By Nathaniel C. Nash

New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — They came from the steamy jungles of the north, the mountainous areas of the west and the frigid expanses of the south, tens of thousands of Argentines to protest to President Carlos Saul Menem that they feel excluded from the economic turnaround that Argentina has seen over the last three years.

Riding for days in convoys of cars and buses, a crowd variously estimated at 30,000 to 60,000 finally arrived in the center of the capital Wednesday afternoon, marched down Avenida de Mayo and gathered outside the presidential residence, the Casa Rosada, in the largest demonstration against Mr. Menem in more than three years.

Though Mr. Menem said the march would not change his thinking, it was a sobering event for his government, a reminder that while the country's economic growth has been strong, poverty is still entrenched and many from the lower middle-class have slipped into the ranks of the poor, leaving the country deeply divided.

"Menem says things are getting better all the time, but for us in the provinces, things are getting worse all the time," said Alicia Mayal, a state worker from Tierra del Fuego, in the far south.

"We are poorer now than three years ago, and we have fewer jobs."

Fearing violence and congestion, the police closed the center of the city to most traffic for scores of blocks. An estimated 20,000 officers backed by armored cars mounted with water cannon lined the streets.

There were no reports of violence, and after the two-hour protest, the demonstrators disbanded peacefully.

The crowd filled Plaza de Mayo, where throngs had gathered in the 1950s to cheer Juan Peron and his wife, Eva; where military leaders were cheered when Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands in 1982, and where the mothers of Argentine leftists who had disappeared marched in silence every Thursday during Argentina's "dirty war" in the 1980s.

There were unionists of all kinds, representing state workers, teachers, truck drivers, pharmaceutical workers, electricians and farmers. There were rightists, Communists, Socialists and homosexual organizations.

The protesters betrayed anger and frustration in their voices as they stood in the cold, beating drums, chanting and holding banners.

They talked of their salaries, which they said did not cover living expenses, and their sense that in many provinces, there was no economic future.

They spoke of corruption among government leaders and the vast new wealth that many entrepreneurs in Buenos Aires are accumulating.

## Floods Ravage Central Georgia

The Associated Press

AMERICUS, Georgia — Raging floodwaters turned towns into islands and killed at least 18 people, some of whom were swept to death as bystanders watched helplessly.

About half a million people were left without safe drinking water.

The death toll from the floods in southern and central Georgia rose with the discovery of five more bodies in Americus. Seven people were swallowed up by floodwaters Wednesday near the town, which got 23 inches (59 millimeters) of rain in 24 hours.

Four people were missing, Fire Chief Steve Moteno said.

The flooding, caused by heavy rains from the remnants of the tropical storm designated Alberto, forced hundreds of people from their

homes, washed out roads and bridges and sent flash floods racing across the sodden earth. Governor Zell Miller declared 30 of the state's 159 counties disaster areas. More rain fell Thursday for the fourth-straight day.

Damage to public facilities like water plants, roads and bridges was estimated at \$58 million. There was no immediate estimate for homes or businesses.

The flood made an island of Americus, less than 10 miles (16 kilometers) from the home of former President Jimmy Carter. In the town, helpless bystanders watched a screaming woman clutching a baby slip into the rumbling Town Creek.

The bridge had just washed out and the woman stood on her car as it slowly slid down the bank. The woman and her child were among the missing.

## 13 Fire Fighters Die on Colorado Peak

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DENVER — Trapped by a wall of flames, 13 fire fighters died and three others were missing in a swift-moving forest fire near Glenwood Springs, Colorado, the authorities said.

It was the worst disaster of its kind in the United States in more than 50 years.

The blaze also injured three fire fighters among the team of 50 smoke jumpers, a crew of Bureau of Land Management fire fighters trained to parachute into hard-to-reach areas.

They were trapped late Wednesday about 7,000 feet (2,130 meters) up the rugged slopes of Storm King Mountain. The terrain left no place to flee, said the Garfield County undersheriff, Levy Burris.

Survivors escaped to baited-over ground and sheltered themselves under fireproof blankets.

By Thursday morning, more than 60 homes had been evacuated as the fire spread eastward, engulfing more than 2,000 acres (800 hectares) and threatening the town of 6,000 people.

The fire was sparked by lightning Sunday in a grove of trees, and burned slowly until it was fanned by hot, dry winds gusting to more than 30 miles an hour (50 kilometers per hour) Wednesday afternoon. What had been a relatively small blaze suddenly turned on the fire fighters.

Mr. Burris said the fire fighters died when flames crested a steep ridge and "just exploded over their positions."

About 7,000 fire fighters, 35 helicopters and 32 aerial tankers were on the fire lines in Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and California. (LAT, AP)

## Police in N.Y. Looked the Other Way

Corrupt Officers Acted Like Street Gangs, Report Finds

By Clifford Krass

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A "willful blindness" to corruption throughout the ranks of the New York City Police Department has allowed highly organized networks of rogue officers to deal in drugs and prey on black and Hispanic neighborhoods, according to the final report of the commission that investigated the department.

"Scores of officers told us that they believed the department did not want them to report corruption, that such information was often ignored and that their careers would be ruined if they did so," the Molten Commission on police corruption said in its report. "The evidence shows that this belief was not unfounded."

The panel's report on its two-year investigation was particularly powerful in its criticisms of sergeants and other commanders of five precincts found to be riddled with corruption. And it took to task the police union — the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association — and the department's own internal investigative apparatus for trying to curtail anti-corruption efforts.

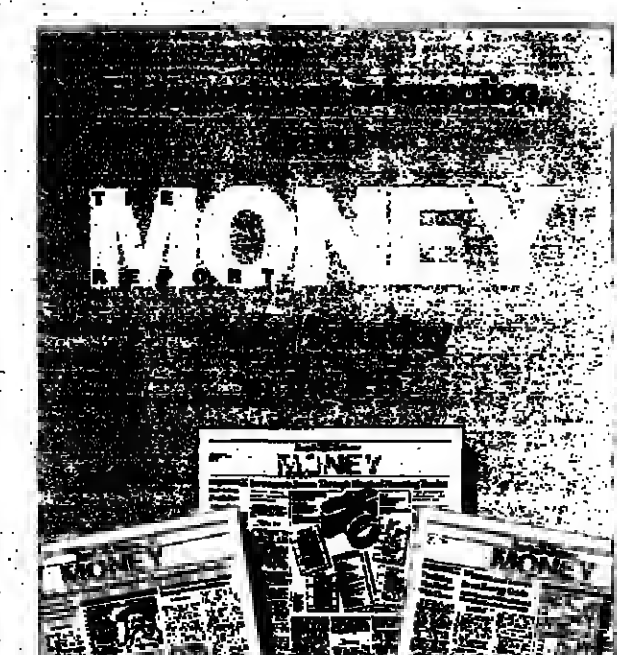
The report, formally released Thursday, reiterates the conclusion the panel reached in December's interim findings: that most officers in the 31,000-member force are honest, despite the existence of corruption.

But the final report draws a detailed picture of well-organized groups of rogue officers

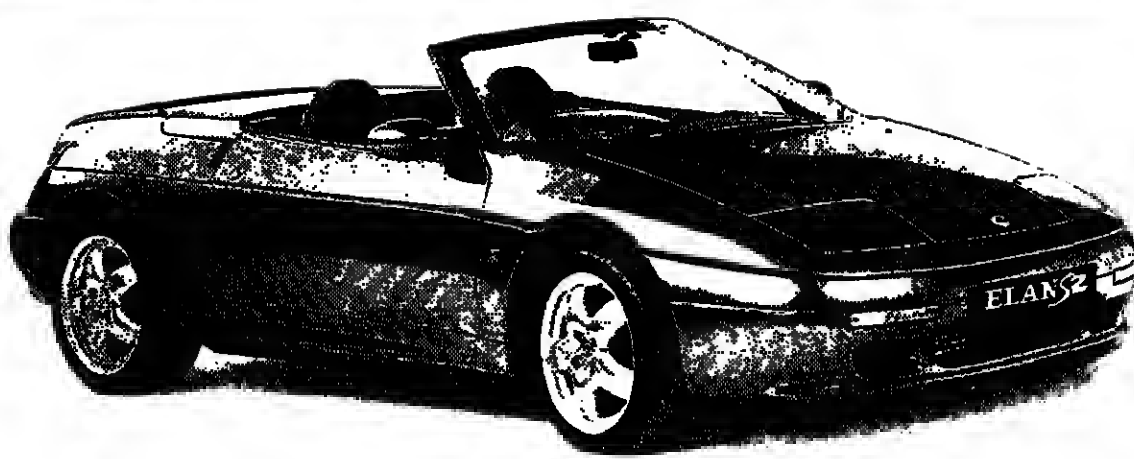
racing to crime scenes to skim money from captured stashers of cash, union delegates tipping off corrupt officers to investigations, young cadets learning in the police academy that they are not to "rat" on their brother officers, and internal police investigators concealing evidence of corruption.

The panel recommended the city establish an agency, independent of the police department, with broad powers to investigate corruption and to ensure officer accountability in corruption cases, as well as to monitor officer screening, recruitment and training.

Perhaps the most disturbing finding of the report, which was based on a study of internal police documents and corruption investigations, was the existence of well-organized police "crews" that terrorized black and Hispanic neighborhoods.



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THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR EUROPE

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# Forty years ago a seed was planted that today provides shelter and bears fruit for a world of people.

## Japan's Official Development Assistance reaches people in 150 countries around the world.

Back in 1954, Japan started its Official Development Assistance (ODA) after joining the Colombo Plan, for socio-economic development in the Asia-Pacific region. From those early years we've grown up into world's largest aid donor.

Today, as we join the world's other industrialized nations in Naples marking 20 years of Group of Seven economic summits, Japan is proud to be celebrating its own anniversary: 40 years as an Official Development Assistance donor.

### World's number one donor nation.

Since 1991, Japan has been the world's largest aid donor. In 1993, we provided 11.26 billion dollars of ODA to over 150 countries around the world, representing one-fifth of the world's total ODA. And we will continue to increase the size and scope of our development assistance. Last year, we announced plans to extend our ODA up to \$70—75 billion in the five year period by 1997. It is our strong conviction that developmental assistance surely brings a better standard of living to the world's 5.5 billion people.

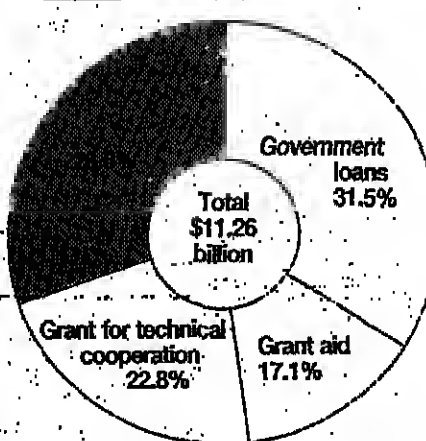
Japan's ODA comes in four basic forms: grant aid, government loans, technical cooperation, and contributions to international organizations. Our grant aid totaled \$1.9 billion in 1993. It includes assistance for basic human needs, such as health and medical care, safe water supplies, and development of farming villages, as well as human resources development and creation of basic socio-economic infrastructures.

Government loans, comprising \$3.5 billion of our 1993 ODA, help finance large social and economic infrastructure projects, such as dams and roads. Such loans have made great contributions to rapid growth in many countries by promoting self-help efforts.

Contributions to international organizations comprised \$3.2 billion of our aid total in 1993. Japan is a major contributor to the United Nations organizations as well as international financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

### Japan's 1993 ODA Package

Contributions to multilateral institutions  
71.4%  
Bilateral ODA



### People helping people in times of need.

In 40 years of ODA participation, we have dispatched over 16,000 experts and 12,000 volunteers overseas to improve human resources in developing countries. Over the years, 83,000 foreign trainees from developing nations have visited Japan to learn the technical skills they need to improve the living conditions in their home countries. We have also fostered development of human resources in former socialist countries to help form market economies. Our total technical cooperation in 1993 equaled \$2.5 billion.

Sometimes Japan's aid can be more direct. When disaster strikes in a developing country, Japan dispatches teams of experts to help with rescue and medical operations there. Japan's ODA also comes in the form of subsidies or Grass-Roots Grants to assist Non-Government-Organizations (NGO) in meeting the various local needs of developing countries.

### Self-help and good governance—Japan's ODA philosophy.

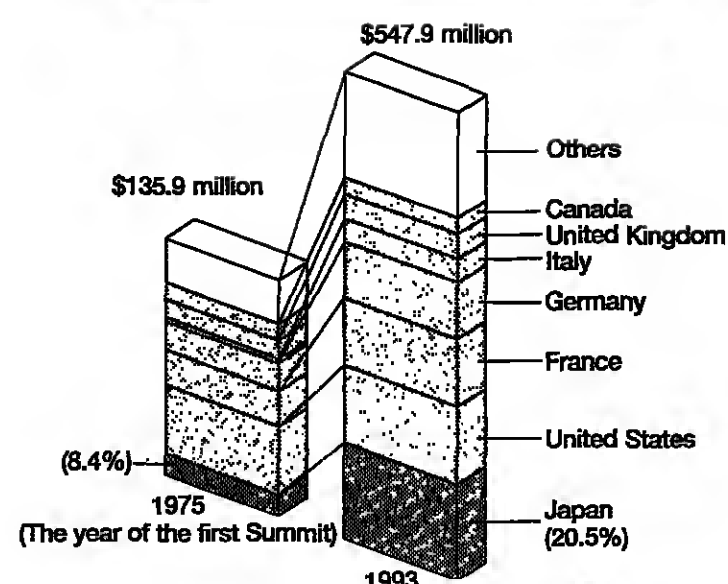
You might wonder what motivates Japan to take the lead in so many different areas of international aid. Besides humanitarian concern and environmental conservation, Japan's ODA is based on recognition of interdependency among nations. It also supports the self-help spirit and good governance on the recipient side. Japan's ODA Charter embodies the following four principles:

- (1) Environmental conservation and development should be pursued in tandem.
- (2) ODA should never be used for military purposes.
- (3) Recipient countries' military expenditures, their development of weapons of mass destruction, and arms trade should be closely watched.
- (4) Full attention should be given to efforts by recipient countries to promote democratization, introduction of market-oriented economies, and secure basic human rights.

### Reliable, plentiful and no strings attached.

Our aid generally arrives with no strings attached. Once aid is provided to a recipient country, the procurement of goods and services is open to anybody in most cases. Japan's untied aid rate at 83.8% is remarkably high among major donor nations. In fact, contracts from Japan-aided projects are won by private companies of various origins, not only from industrialized countries but also from developing countries as well. Japanese companies contracted only less than 30% of all the ODA loan financed projects in 1993.

### Group of Seven ODA Results by Year



Source: the DAC  
Notes: 1. figure is provisional  
2. figure is rounded off

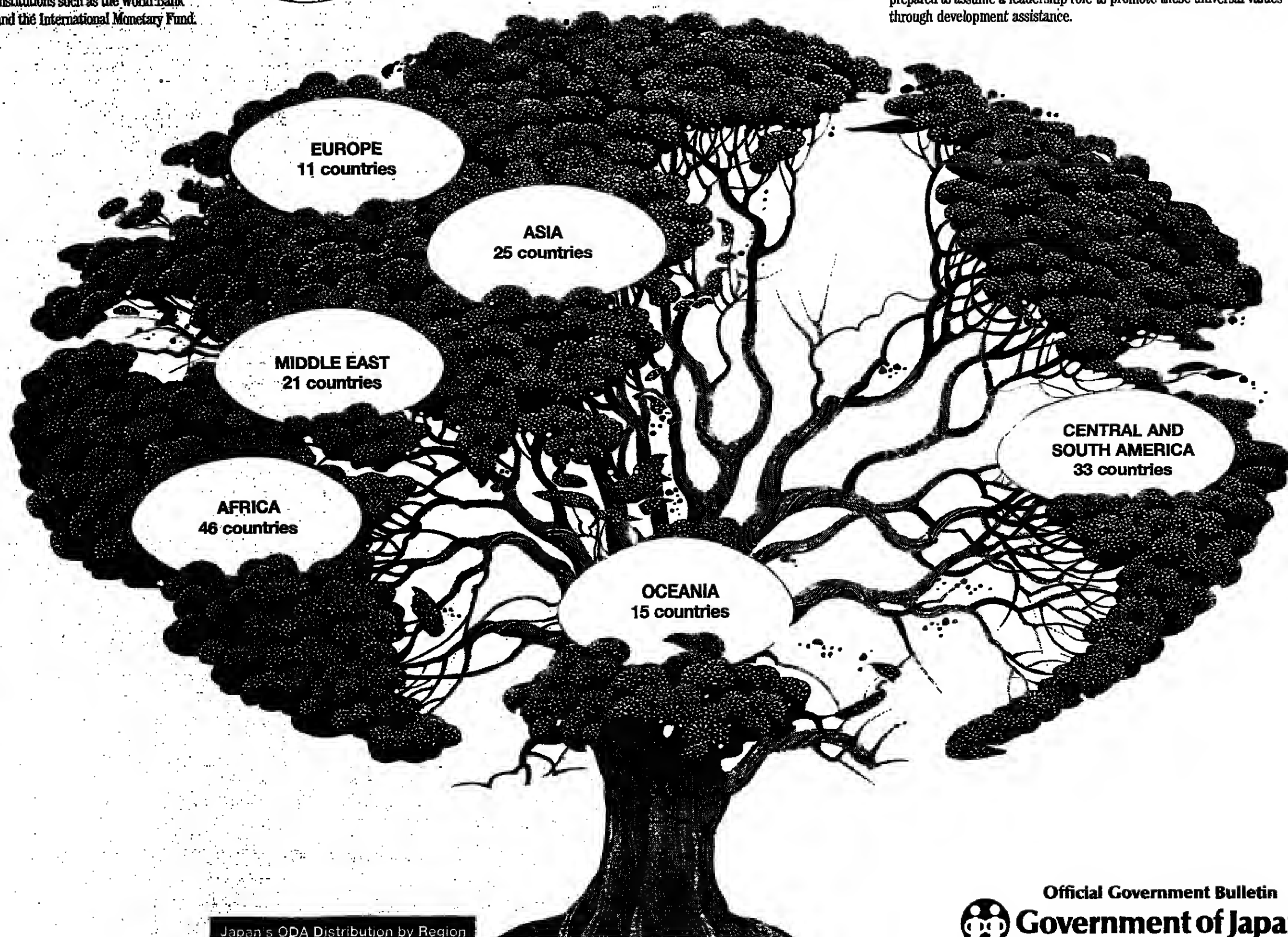
### Taking the lead on new issues.

Despite all the good that ODA creates, traditional recipients still need our help. Additional development needs are arising in such regions as Indochina, Central Asia, South Africa and the Middle East. We are determined to help them meet their challenges.

At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, we pledged around \$900 billion to ¥1 trillion (\$7.7 billion at 1992 rate) in environmental assistance to the world over the next five years.

We have been working to improve living conditions, pollution control, conservation of natural environment and disaster prevention. We also promote activities for Women in Development (WID), which helps meet the vital needs of women in developing countries.

If we can make some progress in solving these issues, perhaps we can help more people to experience a more humane life. We believe that prosperity goes hand-in-hand with environmental conservation, economic liberalization, democratization and respect for basic human rights. We are prepared to assume a leadership role to promote these universal values through development assistance.





# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Inequality on the Rise

Of all the rich democracies, there is only one, the United States, in which inequality of incomes rose sharply in the past decade and the wages of the working poor sank. There have been big gains in income for many Americans, but most of those gains have been concentrated in the richest fifth of the population. These trends raise troubling questions about the direction in which American society is moving.

Comparisons of the rich countries' economies generally emphasize the rapid creation of jobs in America and, in contrast, the much higher unemployment rates in Western Europe, where elaborate social protection makes labor markets less responsive to the market. But there is another and darker side to the comparison. Richard B. Freeman of Harvard University and several colleagues at the National Bureau of Economic Research have been looking into the differences in the condition of labor among these countries and describing these trends.

In the 1980s, technology shifted job opportunities in favor of education and skill. That happened throughout the industrial world. But it resulted in major increases in income inequality only in America and in Margaret Thatcher's Britain. Even in Britain the earnings of the poorest workers increased — but not in America. In most of the other countries, the number of well-educated people rose

rapidly. In America the proportion of youngsters finishing high school dropped from the late 1960s to the late 1980s. The number of college graduates, after rising extremely fast in the 1960s, grew much more slowly over the next two decades. The result was a limited supply of educated people in a time of strong demand. American incomes have reflected that.

The drastic decline in union membership in the United States is another factor accounting for greater inequality. But there have been similar declines in other countries — for example, France — where there has been hardly any shift in the balance between rich and poor. In France, the explanation may be fiercely protective social legislation that also pushes up the unemployment rate, now more than 12 percent versus 6 percent in America.

That is the puzzle: In device ways to prevent the rise of inequality, and to keep the bottom end of the ladder out of absolute poverty, without interfering with the creation of new jobs. While the remedies seem expensive, it is worth considering the costs of the alternative: a country in which the distance between rich and poor grows steadily, with class hostilities and the politics of resentment getting louder. Free markets, including labor markets, do many things marvelously efficiently — but not everything.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Confused Haiti Policy

Give them this. This White House team knows how to upstage a presidential trip. When Bill Clinton was in Europe for D-Day observances, all eyes were on North Korea. This week, as he visited Poland, came news that command units of the U.S. Army and Navy have been practicing a takeover of Haiti's ports and airfields.

It is hard to believe that the Pentagon's willingness to discuss these "secret" maneuvers is not part of a plan to flush Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras and his henchmen out of Haiti. That is a worthy goal, but the timing is amateurish and the underlying message is troubling. Washington and the United Nations have only recently become serious about enforcing meaningful economic sanctions. These need to be given a chance to produce political results. And a new refugee initiative unveiled on Tuesday at least temporarily relieves the political pressure from that direction.

After months of vacillating from one policy to another, the United States faces the troubling prospect that President Clinton is drifting into using troops in Haiti because he wants to compensate for other policy embarrassments and does not have a better idea. Armed force is a notoriously poor tool for solving political problems. Even if U.S. forces, as expected, were to make quick work of General Cédras and his crew, does Washington really want responsibility for enforcing law and order in a volatile, revenge-minded land? Meanwhile, far refugees it is now America if by land, Panama if by sea. Under the Clinton administration's latest refugee policy, the next 10,000 boat people qualifying for asylum will be sent to Panama. Only those who qualify in Haiti will be eligible for resettlement in America.

The new policy promises larger numbers of people safe haven from terror and persecution; but it continues to discriminate against Haitians, denying qualified refugees the right to resettlement in the United States that is enjoyed by politically more popular groups.

The amended policy comes less than two months after the administration ditched the despicable practice it inherited from the Bush administration of es-

corting would-be refugees back to Haiti with no chance to explain the dangers that spurred their flight. New processing centers were opened in the Caribbean to evaluate refugee claims, about a third of which were found to have merit.

Predictably, that big policy shift encouraged many more Haitians to take to the seas, hoping to qualify for resettlement in the United States. More boats brought more drownings. The increase also threatened to overwhelm the Caribbean facilities and reignited fears in Florida of a large influx of Haitians.

As it amends that policy now to bar qualified boat people from the United States, the administration still offers sanctuary from danger, meeting its minimal moral and legal obligations. Yet if people continue to flee at present rates, the 10,000 slots in Panama could be filled within two weeks.

Meanwhile, the new policy has one big defect. It subjects Haitians to discriminatory treatment because of their race and their lack of the powerful friends who have facilitated resettlement for comparably large groups of other nationalities. Some half a million Cuban refugees, for example, have been resettled in the United States since Fidel Castro came to power. More than 100,000 people have been admitted from the former Soviet Union since 1980 alone. Haitians, in contrast, have long been treated as an unwanted burden, even though many who do get in have achieved economic success. It is only very recently, after the congressional black caucus and Randall Robinson took up their cause, that Washington's policies have begun to bend.

The Clinton administration deserves credit for ending summary returns in May. Its new policy maintains that substantial achievement. But the administration has done the right thing in a way that still reeks of discrimination. It thus invites criticism from all sides rather than the credit it could have gained for upholding the American principle of sanctuary for all in desperate need. And now it adds the confusion of a lurch toward military adventure without enough thought about what might come after the victory parades.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Name-Calling in Indonesia

Think of it as progress. When Indonesian Information Minister Harmoko appeared before a parliamentary hearing after having shut down three popular Indonesian weeklies — Tempo, Editor and DeTik — he was greeted with boos and catcalls. Up close, such treatment of a government minister may not look like progress. But in the context of a multiethnic nation caught up in the many conflicts released by development, name-calling is certainly preferable to sticks and stones. And that is a point well worth keeping in mind as Indonesia wrestles with one of the more contentious issues of development: freedom of the press.

We are not insensitive to the dangers in a society like Indonesia, where misinformation and inflammatory articles can easily lead to unrest and even bloodshed. Nor are we blind to the great strides Indonesia has already made; we can think of many Asian regimes where the kind of criticism meted out to Mr. Harmoko would bring a stiff jail term — or worse.

National stability is an important concern. But what seems to get publications in trouble in places like Indonesia is not a penchant for gossip and disinformation but a habit for getting too close to the truth. It hardly seems a coincidence that the three publications each carried stories on Indonesia's minister for research and technology, B. J. Habibie, at the center of a controversy over the purchase of 39 ships from the former East German navy.

We cannot speak for the coverage of these weeklies. What we do know is that Mr. Habibie's economic policies are opposed within his own government by many whose intentions presumably are far from undermining Indonesia's stability. We know, too, that such debate over policy is healthy, and that an emerging middle class has much to contribute. Our guess is that the more such issues are hashed out in the nation's press, Parliament and universities, the less they will be played out violently in the nation's streets.

— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).

# A Riskier East Asia for Lack of a New Security Order

By Gerald Segal

HONG KONG — East Asians like to pretend that so long as they get their economics right, all other problems will pale into insignificance. Yet recent events in the region are a salutary lesson that "economophoria" has its perils. East Asian security is at a major turning point, and not all the signs are positive.

The challenge to the old security order of regional security is most evident on the Korean Peninsula. By effectively abandoning the struggle to force North Korea to give up its nuclear capability, and concentrating on preventing the expansion of its nuclear arsenal, President Bill Clinton has in effect decided to tolerate its acquisition of a nuclear capability.

Proclaiming a "breakthrough" while accepting nuclear proliferation is a late 20th century version of Neville Chamberlain's acceptance of "peace in our time." Short-term calm is bought at the expense of the near certainty of long-term risks from nuclear weapons proliferation.

Damage is done to American credibility, not to mention to South Korea's ability to cajole North Korea into peaceful reunification on congenial terms. The prospect of a succession crisis in Pyongyang being waged with nuclear weapons must chill the bones of those who live in Northeast Asia. Elsewhere, confidence in economics is

upset by harsh political realities. Japan's increasingly pathetic attempts to pretend that it has a government with many sources. An important explanation is that Japan's political modernization is catching up with its remarkable economic modernization.

Contrary to the fondest wishes of many authoritarian rulers in East Asia who claim that they are culturally indisposed to political liberalism, it seems that there is a link between political and economic reform. Individual Japanese seek greater political pluralism and a greater share of their national wealth. The shakeout in Japanese society will mean further uncertainty about Japan's direction and its foreign policy priorities.

A third source of worry about East Asian security is the evident unwillingness of Southeast Asians to begin serious discussions about regional security. To be sure, there are new forums for such discussions, but the reality behind the facade is a reluctance to face even halfway difficult choices. A meeting of senior ministers this month will not deal with substantive matters nor even attempt to reach a consensus about the agenda for regional security. They cannot even agree on how the various Chinese states should be represented.

The cynics may have been right in believing that what passes for multilateral security in East Asia is little more than an excuse for strengthening national security.

The largest source of uncertainty about the region concerns the fate of China. In a major reassessment of Chinese defense spending, the International Institute for Strategic Studies suggests that China now ranks third in the world. But at the same time as China is pouring money into military research and development, its economy and society are growing more fragmented and fragile. The combination of insecurity and potential military clout is dangerous.

The authorities in Beijing know that they are gradually losing control of their economy as the booming coastal regions flout their authority. They find themselves increasingly forced to import food, and in 1993 China became a net importer of oil.

Interdependence with the outside world is beginning to take hold of important aspects of Chinese foreign policy. China's eventual entry into GATT will carry with it a bevy of conditions on greater transparency in economic policy. The upshot will be a regular wrangle about trade that will make the most-favored-nation debates seem short and sweet by comparison.

A China so constrained is likely to struggle to change the international system and

perhaps compensate for internal fragility with external fractiousness.

As the outside world faces the opportunity to tie China into the international system, Beijing will no doubt seek to take advantage of the disarray in regional security. An East Asia that has no regional order, and that sees a United States increasingly unwilling to bear any military burden that might lead to conflict, will be vulnerable to those prepared to be ruthless.

North Korea is certainly one of the more wily and ruthless states. But the real question must be whether China will hold together and whether the states of the region will make a serious effort to tie it into a web of international security.

East Asia has never known an indigenous pattern of international relations that was not dominated by China. The states of maritime East Asia surely have no nostalgia for their region before the Cold War and the coming of European imperialism.

The writer, a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune. The new details on Chinese defense policy are being presented at a conference held by the IISS and the Chinese Council of Advanced Policy Studies from July 8 to 10 in Hong Kong.

# Let's All Start Seeing the Benefits of the Uruguay Round Soon

By Warren Christopher

The writer is U.S. secretary of state.

WASHINGTON — When President Bill Clinton meets this week with the leaders of the world's other advanced industrial nations at the Group of Seven summit in Naples, he will press them to approve the Uruguay Round of GATT by the end of this year. That agreement, the most far-reaching trade pact in history, is scheduled to take effect next Jan. 1.

The agreement must come into force on time so that the world can enjoy its enormous benefits soon. But the willingness of America's partners to act will be strengthened by America's continued willingness to lead.

The Uruguay Round is far more than a trade agreement. Its approval is a strategic priority for the United States. It is an investment in a more stable and integrated world in which open societies are linked and invigorated by open markets. And it is a bridge from the postwar world of half a century ago to the post-Cold War world that we are forging today.

Last year, President Clinton's personal engagement and the persistent work of U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor helped break global gridlock after seven years of tough negotiations. Now Congress must do its part. Building on

the bipartisan support it has gained, the president is seeking congressional approval of the agreement this year.

Because the United States is the world's leading exporter, this agreement is shaped to America's strengths. It opens global markets to an unprecedented extent at a time when American companies and workers have become more competitive. And it extends free-trade principles to services and agriculture for the first time. By lowering trade barriers and opening new markets, the GATT agreement will create hundreds of thousands of high-wage, high-skill jobs for American workers in the next decade. And by reducing tariffs on imports, it will lower prices for American consumers.

After World War II, the United States led the way in constructing an open world trading system. Those who designed the architecture for the postwar world understood that, to avoid another world war, strong security structures had to be reinforced by strong economic structures. They recognized that cooper-

ation would allow economies to grow and people to prosper. That cooperation, under a series of GATT-sponsored world trade negotiations, enabled countries to cut tariffs, lower barriers and create jobs.

The architects of the postwar world also understood that nations united by trade would be less divided by conflict — that, as Franklin Roosevelt's secretary of state, Cordell Hull, put it, "When goods move, soldiers don't."

In the aftermath of the Cold War, the West has a new opportunity — and a new responsibility — to extend to the East the benefits and the obligations of the same liberal trading and security order that have been pillars of strength for the West. The nations of Eastern Europe have had the courage to defeat communism and the fortitude to carry out difficult economic reform. The best way to help them is to lift the trade barriers that limit their exports and prospects for economic growth.

The GATT agreement will help the reforming economies of Eastern Europe gain greater access to world markets and make them more attractive to Western investment. The prosperity generated by trade will help those nations bring the benefits of freedom home to their citizens.

By lowering barriers and especially by cutting tariffs, the agreement will bolster developing countries around the world. It will expand export opportunities for the nations of Latin America which have made epic strides toward free markets and freely elected governments in the past decade. And it will help nations in Asia and Africa achieve sustained growth and sustainable development.

By approving the agreement, we promote global economic growth and the stability it fosters. We diminish the possibility that conflicts over trade will pose a threat to peace. We help new market democracies sustain economic reform. We help ensure that the post-Cold War world is not divided into new blocs: not North against South, not rich against poor, not North America against Europe or Asia.

The United States faces a new test of leadership: to build on the achievements of the liberal trading system to reinforce prosperity, stability and democracy around the world. By ratifying the Uruguay Round this year, the United States not only will generate growth and jobs, but demonstrate once again that it has the foresight and the confidence to lead.

© Los Angeles Times Syndicate

# Iceland 50 Years On, Enduring Between Europe and America

By John C. Ausland

REYKJAVIK — Fiftieth anniversaries are in the air these days, as we move from one World War II milestone to another. Recently, the Icelanders marked the 50th anniversary of an event that took place during the war but was only indirectly related to it: their independence from Denmark.

Little noticed by the outside world, every community in this island nation turned out on June 17 to commemorate what is for these hardy people a holy day.

The main event took place at Thingvellir, a spectacular lava formation not far from Reykjavik where the island's first Parliament met in 930. It is, by coincidence, near the place where the island is very slowly being torn in two, as Europe and America drift away from each other. This geological phenomenon symbolizes the dilemma that confronts this nation of 260,000 as it seeks to adjust to the end of the Cold War.

First settled by Norwegians who fled from Norway when Harald the Fairhaired united his country by the sword in 872, the Icelanders have over the centuries had a difficult history. After a

period of independence, they fell under the rule of first the Norwegians and then the Danes.

Finally, in 1918, they reached an agreement with the Danes that would permit them to become independent after 25 years. By that time, however, Hitler had swept over Europe. Denmark was occupied and unable to negotiate freely with the Icelanders.

Having declared their neutrality, the Icelanders turned down a British offer to defend them. Out of concern that the German navy had a longer reach than it in fact had, a British destroyer on May 10, 1940, sailed into Reykjavik's harbor and disgorged a battalion of troops. Taken by surprise, Prime Minister Hermann Jonsson decided to make the best of things and advised his people to treat the British troops as guests.

Not all Icelanders were so easily reconciled. A half-century of tension between part of the population and foreign troops began. When an ill-prepared U.S. Marine contingent arrived on July 7, 1941, to begin replacing

made the announcement when Parliament was not in session.

That was in 1951, and the people at "The Base" have been on a roller coaster ever since. Although Icelandic governments have consistently supported the existence of the base, there has always been enough opposition to it to assure periodic difficult negotiations. During the 1980s, the United States and NATO spent more than \$1 billion in Iceland, on new radar installations and improvements at the base.

With the Cold War over and money harder to get, the Pentagon has recently begun reducing its activities.

When the U.S. Air Force tried to pull out its fighter squadron, it ran into a hornet's nest, since these aircraft symbolize for most Icelanders the American commitment to defend Iceland. As a result, under an agreement reached in January, there are still four fighters here.

For the first time since it was established, the base at Keflavik stimulates little opposition. Even Olafur Ragnar Grimsson, leader of the People's Alliance, which has consistently opposed the base in the past, has made his peace with it, on the grounds that it is now used to support United Nations operations.

If there was any doubt that the Clinton administration is not preoccupied with Iceland, it was made clear when it waited until a few days before the 50th anniversary to inform the Icelanders that it would send John Deutch, deputy secretary of defense. There had been rumors that Vice President Al Gore would appear.

The ceremony at Thingvellir was relaxed. Anyone could come, and about 25,000 did, despite inclement weather. The star was

President Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, who is treated by her landsmen as a queen. Dressed all in white, she dominated the scene, which included royalty from Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

All this Nordic warmth does not mean that Iceland's problems are at an end. With most of its foreign exchange coming from the sale of fish, the country is dependent on its fishing fleet. Having gained recognition of its primacy around the island, the fleet has been venturing into more distant waters. This has brought it into conflict with Norwegian claims in the Barents Sea.

To the accompaniment of threatening statements by political leaders, the Norwegian Coast Guard recently took to cutting the wires that hold the Icelandic trawlers' fishing nets. Ironically, it used a device the Icelanders developed during their contest with the British in the 1970s.

This was the eleventh of Iceland's cod wars since the 15th century. Although the Icelandic hosts avoided the subject in their speech, Norway's King Harald V found it necessary during his speech at Thingvellir to express the hope that normal relations would soon be restored.

In the meantime, Icelanders are keeping a close eye on the evolution of the Norwegian attitude toward the European Union. If, as seems unlikely, Norway decides later in the year in favor of membership, Iceland would be plunged into a debate about what it should do.

Although a public opinion poll indicates a majority of Icelanders want to become members of the European Union, the political leadership is divided on how fast the country should move in this direction.

International Herald Tribune

# Settle for Quality Sport on the Field

By Frank Deford

WESTPORT, Connecticut — The scolds and the disillusioned of modern America are once again lamenting the disappearance of the hero in our disenchanted times.

Curiously, although sports troubadours are traditionally the dupes accused of being too quick to romanticize athletes, it is rarely our kind nowadays who carry on about how sports stars are, in the usual overwrought phrase, Letting Us Down.

The fact is, people in sports and people who cover sports are much more understanding of bald reality. Athletes are, for the most part, young men footloose and fancy free, possessing great wealth and little responsibility, who have been bootlicked and pushed ahead in line since they were children and are therefore likely to Let Us Down.

Why should we Americans be surprised that our young royalty acts any differently from the spoiled-kid aristocrats at balls in "Madame Bovary," with their "daily satisfied passions" in which the muscles are flexed and vanity sated? Welcome to the major leagues.

But when forced to confront a case like O. J. Simpson's — or a much more everyday event like the drug-use suspensions of Dwight Gooden and Diego Maradona — nonsports journalists have a very hard time telling celebrities from heroes.

For some reason, sport luminaries are draped in a hero's

mantle while other equivalent entertainment figures remain merely stars, without moral expectations. The athletes are built up even more because in our nipping society it is so hard for anyone to retain heroic status.

Carlyle's prescient observation that "Democracy means despair of finding any heroes to govern you" has merely been confirmed by the ordination of ersatz bullpup heroes.

All this is complicated further by that cloying term "role model." More accurately, when it comes to athletes that people favor, it should be "role dream." All too often, American children cite some celebrity they would choose to be rather than someone worthy they would prefer to be like. And then we get angry at the designated role dream for not living up to false demands.

Athletes can't help it if they are looked up to. It should never shock us that kids are most impressed by sports stars and rock singers. Neither should we be upset when O. J. and Doc and Diego and Jennifer and Darryl and Pete go astray in their private lives. Most often we should take the hint from Muhammad Ali's old tease: "Who knows where I go? / When the door is closed?"

Anyway, children aren't all that fragile when they learn that

stars misbehave. Who knows? It may even be good for them to see that famous people are not above the law. In that sense, Gooden's 60-day suspension is surely worth scores of canned public service announcements about Just Saying No.

But — and here's the rub — we should be far more concerned with the professional behavior of athletes. It is there, on the field or court, that sports stars do have a real effect upon impressionable kids — and a lot of dopey adults too.

It is one thing to be told that so-and-so was caught doing drugs. It is much more devastating for fans to actually see their role dreams mugging each other, insulting each other, carrying on brutally and abusively.

Of course, snorting cocaine is intrinsically a worse offense than trash talking. But each ugly action on the field of play — repeated in the so-called highlights broadcast — carries far greater weight than what falsely appointed heroes may do in the privacy of their own conceit.

The woful search for the peerless may be appropriate, but when it comes to athletes it is enough to hold them to a heroic athletic standard — on the field, where scoring is believing.

The writer is a contributing editor to Vanity Fair and a sports commentator for National Public Radio. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Royalty at Harrow

LONDON — The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princess Victoria and Maud visited Harrow School yesterday (July 7), where the Prince distributed the prizes. The Princess of Wales wore a beautiful dress of silk with large stripes of black and French gray, and the young Princesses were dressed alike in Royal blue silk with white lace trimmings. The Harrovians were enchanted at the presence of Royalty and cheered as only public-schoolboys can.

### 1919: A Quick Decision

PARIS — The cat is out of the bag, and it is now known where and how the "Big Three" agreed that the trial of the Kaiser should take place in London. For speed and informality, the decision broke all records. It happened at a meeting a few days before the

Treaty was signed, and during a momentary lull in the proceedings Mr. Lloyd George suddenly looked up in quick, bird-like fashion, and, addressing no one in particular, said: "I suppose none of you has any objection to the Kaiser being tried in London?"

### 1944: Chinese Comeback

CHUNGKING — [From our New York edition:] Chinese troops, in a dramatic comeback, have smashed through the Japanese encirclement of Henan, surrounded enemy troops east, south and west of that vital city and seized the initiative in all sectors in Hunan Province, the Chinese high command said tonight (July 7). A Chinese Army spokesman announced that these counter-thrusts had removed the danger of a Japanese conquest of the Peiping-Hankow-Canton railway system through China.

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## OPINION

## A Russian Makes the Case Against NATO Expansion

By Stephen J. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The critical struggle over whether NATO ought to take in Central Europe — Bill Clinton, in Warsaw this week, was still hedging — unfolds on the premise that Russia objects to having the alliance move east to its very doorstep. Is this loss of a strategic buffer Russia's reward for abandoning communism and empire? The question arises both from aggrieved Russians and from Americans, including policymakers at the highest level, sympathetic to their alarm.

Good answers are available, including that, in all due respect, Russia cannot be allowed to call NATO's shots. But the most telling response comes from an unexpected location: Russia itself. Russia has in effect two parties, one looking West and meaning to leave empire behind, the other looking more inward and ready to reassert the old order. Among the Westerners who see no good reason for Poland, Hungary and the two halves of the former Czechoslovakia not to join NATO, Sergei Blagovinn's voice rings clear.

Mr. Blagovinn is a veteran of the policy wars who runs an institute in Moscow and is high in the Russian's Choice party of Yegor Gaidar. He and the Hudson Institute's William Odom, a retired general and former head of the National Security Agency, explored the issue of NATO's expansion in the international affairs periodical *Novoye Vremya*, No. 7.

The idea circulates that "the Russians" oppose NATO expansion. But Mr. Odom notes that Boris Yeltsin said in Warsaw and Prague last September that Russia would not object if they joined. Only later, under pressure from a military that had bailed him out in a confrontation with the old Parliament, did the president reverse his stance.

Mr. Blagovinn went on to make the case for expansion from Russia's point of view:

NATO has no offensive potential, a condition confirmed by its unanimity rule, the reduction of U.S. forces to the 100,000 level and its turn from preparing to repel a Soviet invasion to refocusing on regional conflict.

Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia sit in a "military-political vacuum" and "completely rationally" fear unforeseen developments in Russia and Ukraine, not to forget Germany. They are "more or less 'compatible'" with NATO, and ready — unlike many other would-be members — and their participation does not threaten Russia. "Generally speaking, I see only one real danger

in NATO's expansion — the possibility that reactionary forces in Russia could use this as one more excuse to ignite anti-Western sentiments."

Russia's own entry into the alliance would mean a "gigantic expansion" of NATO's sphere, into an "Atlantic-Pacific structure," and many existing NATO members would rebel. "In other words, [Russian entry] is a guaranteed way to end NATO, practically if not formally."

Mr. Blagovinn's favored alternative to membership for Russia is a high-level strategic partnership, with the United States and NATO in Europe and with the United States and others in Asia. Such cooperation "would also become an extremely effective means for preventing a new strategic division of Europe on the basis of a 'clash of civilizations,' which Prof. [Samuel] Huntington predicts.... Otherwise a desolate isolation from all developed countries of the world awaits us."

It is so, of course, that one policy wonk's article does not prove that a tidal wave of enlightenment is about to sweep over a divided and distracted Russian government. But it can only help to realize that the anti-expansion bluster one hears in Moscow, and the sympathetic echo of it that one hears in Washington, is something less than the whole story; representing not eternal verities but a political debate in this one place and a diplomatic posture in the other.

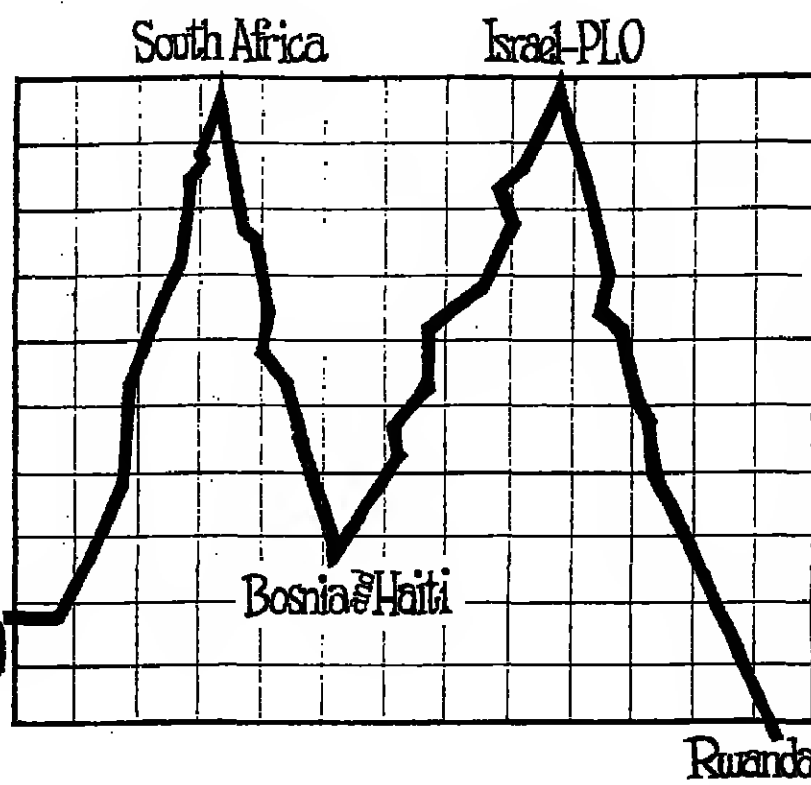
It patronizes Russians to think they cannot bring themselves to understand that NATO expansion does not threaten them, and promises them security advantage and much more. By standing down a disruption-prone slice of Europe on a sensitive Russian border, expansion gives heart and political space to Russia's liberal Westernizing party and steals a card from the conservative and nationalistic party that is given to tension and adventure.

NATO has held off on expanding so as not to stir up Russian nationalists and undercut Mr. Yeltsin. But this reduces a consideration of high strategy to an issue of low tactics. Mr. Odom warns that Western hesitation may encourage rather than discourage Russian imperialist tendencies.

"Now it is painfully clear that failing to hedge against the failure of liberal development in Russia is a strategic error. It can still be corrected. Russia is in no position to prevent the expansion of NATO today. In a few years it may be."

The Washington Post

## HUMANKIND



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Devaluation Can Help

Regarding the report "Under Imposed Devaluation, Africa's Poorest Get Poorer" (June 5):

The writer states that the "clearest result" of the devaluation of the CFA franc is the exacerbation of poverty in the CFA zone. In fact, a well-managed economic reform program offers compelling benefits even to West Africa's poor.

The vast majority of West Africans are rural farmers who stand to gain when the price for their goods increases. At the end of the article, the writer herself points out that the consumption of rice imported from Thailand used to be cheaper than consumption of local foodgrains — a pattern that is now changing under post-devaluation pressure.

In addition, most West African consumers, even urban consumers in Niger, base their diets largely on nontraded, domestically produced items such as coarse grain and root and tuber crops whose prices are not affected by the devaluation.

Urban consumers in coastal countries, such as Senegal and the Ivory Coast, are much more dependent on imported rice to be sure, but they will find ample supplies of millet, sorghum and cassava in West African markets this year.

Even countries like Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali, landlocked in the Sahel of West Africa, yet with economic comparative advantage in the production of coarse grains, meat, groundnuts, cotton and (sometimes) rice, will see the region-

al market opportunities for these goods change as coastal countries to their south no longer import meat, grains and vegetable oils to the same extent from the world market and instead increase their demand for these goods from their neighbors to the north. In the process, the vast majority in these countries — their rural producers — will benefit.

The lesson from non-CFA West African countries such as Ghana, which have already gone through a competitive exchange rate and an open economy do not bring hardship to the population. Rather, by decreasing the relative cost of labor and increasing the relative cost of imported goods, devaluation makes both import substitution and export activities competitive once again.

This offers the hope that Sub-Saharan Africa can be more than just a source of primary materials for world markets, contributing higher-value manufactured goods to the global economy as well.

B. LYNN SALINGER, Concord, Massachusetts.

The writer is senior economist with Associates for International Resources and Development of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a firm specializing in economic research and consulting in West Africa and around the world.

## A Vital Distinction

Dolls are playthings. They are made of plastic or china. They do not feel pain. They occasionally get

stepped on, left out in the rain or lost entirely. Dolls break. They lose a limb here and there, they get worn out, even abused. But dolls, even abused ones, go on being just that — toys that can be discarded or packed away. And they never feel the pain that a human being subjected to abuse would feel.

I am a woman. I am not a doll. And I am perfectly capable of feeling pain. I am writing in response to the insensitive headline "Guys Aren't Supposed to Bash Dolls" that ran over Bob Herbert's opinion column about domestic violence (*Opinion*, June 30). The headline misses the "big challenge" that Mayor Rudolph Giuliani of New York wants to see addressed. Mr. Herbert writes that Mr. Giuliani knows that it is second nature for men to view the beating of women as "despicable and cowardly conduct." Until people stop referring to women as dolls, this challenge cannot be met.

KATE WARKENTIN, Paris.

## Fishing for a Verdict

Regarding "Fiske, the Clinton Shield, Is Hardly Independent" (*Opinion*, June 24) by William Safire:

Mr. Safire harps obsessively on Whitewater. It is clear from this article that the only judgment on this relatively trivial matter that he would accept as independently arrived at is the verdict "guilty."

MARTIN C. BATTISTIN, London.

## Tidied Up for the Weekend And Hoping It Might Last

By William D. Montalbano

NAPLES — The question being tested here under the volcano is whether, beginning with one world-important and summer-scorched weekend in July, it is possible to hew order from the chaos called Naples.

When the leaders of the seven richest nations arrive on Friday, will they find a historic and beautiful city that is belatedly recovering its health and pride? Or will they see hasty makeup caking an urban corpse?

Reform Naples? Don't laugh too hard. Change is afoot in Italy's messiest metropolis. Reforms are being

Milan and Rome, does not take kindly to civic malfeasance. In two years, he has dissolved 16 local governments in the region for having links to the Camorra and 40 others for administrative paralysis. In Naples, he named administrators to run the bankrupt city until fall elections.

Before that, though, then-Prime Minister Carlo Ciampi amazingly asked if Naples could possibly accommodate the G-7 summit meeting.

"I said yes, if certain things were done first," said Mr. Improta. The central and regional governments dutifully ante up about \$35 million for infrastructure preparations.

When the mayoral elections came, Naples turned to the left in protest against corrupt establishment parties. Antonio Bassolino, 47, a long-time apparition of the former Italian Communist Party, defeated Alessandra Mussolini, granddaughter of the former dictator.

Together, Mr. Improta and Mr. Bassolino have begun stitching the city back together. Public works contracts are now let on a fixed-price basis in a blind draw of competing companies — a revolution in the Italian context. Repaving of the main seaside road, a civic priority for decades, is finished. The Piazza del Plebiscito and the Via San Carlo have been redone and anointed to restore them to the way they looked in the early 19th century when Naples, home of a ruling Spanish king, stood with Paris and London in the front rank of European capitals. The Royal Palace, where the G-7 leaders will meet, has had its face lifted. The police are giving traffic tickets; trucks are towing illegally parked cars. Mr. Bassolino has reopened half a dozen parks.

But the philosopher and social commentator Luigi Campagnone, 76, a lifelong Naples resident, is skeptical. "I never go out anymore because I cannot bear to see Naples. It's unlivable. People go into raptures about the music, sky, sun, sea, sand. Lies, all lies. I define Naples as a collective infection. Two weeks after G-7 it will be exactly the same mess as before."

Naples is no stranger to big international gatherings, or the fact that little lasting good usually survives them, said the Neapolitan sociologist Domenico de Masi. The Roman emperor Tiberius held ancient world versions of G-7s on the island of Capri off the Naples coast, he said.

"Greeks, Romans, Renaissance princes, 16th- and 17th-century kings have always met here; it's an excuse for a party," Mr. de Masi said.

Los Angeles Times.

## PROVISIONAL AIRPORT AUTHORITY HONG KONG

## MOVING AHEAD

Hong Kong's new airport is moving into a new stage of development with a wide range of contracts to be awarded during coming months. The Provisional Airport Authority intends to award the following contracts:

## LIST OF CONTRACTS

## Initial Contracts

	Forecast Tender Issue
Primary Power Substation A	July 94
Ground Transportation Sub-structure	August 94
Airfield Tunnels	August 94
Stormwater Drainage Box Culverts	August 94
Pump House Structures	October 94
Ground Improvement	To be announced

## Construction Support Contracts and Licences

Lok On Pai Office Refurbishment - Phase 2	July 94
Work Force Accommodation	July 94
Concrete Batching Licence	July 94
Labour Camp Operations Licence	July 94
Materials Testing Licence	August 94
Medical Services Licence	September 94
Fuel Supply Licence	September 94
Ferry Services Licence	September 94
Water Disposal Licence	November 94

## Passenger Terminal Building

Passenger Terminal Building Structure	August 94
Master Systems Integration	September 94
Passenger Terminal Building Services	August 94
Passenger Terminal Building Lifts	August 94
Passenger Terminal Building Escalators	August 94
Passenger Terminal Building Walkways	August 94
Aircraft Loading Bridges	August 94
Pre-conditioned Air	August 94
Fixed Ground Power	August 94
Aircraft Parking Aids	To be announced
Passenger and Baggage Security Screening	October 94

## Airfield Works

Airfield Works	September 94
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Oil Interceptor Pumping System	October 94
Runway and Taxiway Lighting	October 94
Apron High Mast Lighting	October 94
Aviation Fuel Hydrant System	To be announced

## Landside Infrastructure

Landside Infrastructure	December 94
Sewage Pumping Systems	October 94
Potable Water System	October 94
Sea Water Pumping System	October 94
Electrical Equipment and Distribution Systems	November 94
Emergency Power Plants	November 94
Waste Water Treatment System	December 94
Expressway Traffic Control & Surveillance	To be announced

## Ground Transportation Centre

Ground Transportation Centre	April 95
Ground Transportation Centre Building Services	April 95
Ground Transportation Centre Lifts	April 95
Ground Transportation Centre Escalators	April 95
Ground Transportation Centre Walkways	April 95

## Miscellaneous Buildings

Miscellaneous Buildings (7 to 10 contracts)	To be announced
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## Invited and Selected in Conjunction with a Passenger Terminal Contractor

Architectural Fit Out; Signage & Graphics; Fixtures, Fittings & Equipment - Works to be packaged on a trade basis	To be announced
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## Invited and Selected in Conjunction with a Master Systems Integration Contractor

Flight Information System	October 94
Passenger Terminal Building - Public Address	October 94
Telephone System	October 94
Trunked Mobile Radio	October 94
Building Management System and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System	October 94
Voice and Data Cabling System	October 94

Closed Circuit Television	October 94
Access Control and Detection	October 94

## Invited and Selected in Conjunction with an Airfield Works Contractor

Soft Landscaping	To be announced
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## Invited and Selected in Conjunction with a Landside Infrastructure Main Contractor

Soft Landscaping	To be announced
Irrigation System	To be announced

## Invited and Selected in Conjunction with a Ground Transportation Centre Main Contractor

Architectural Fit Out; Signage & Graphics; Fixtures, Fittings and Equipment - Works to be packaged on a trade basis	To be announced
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Exotic costuming and fanciful lighting are features of the Cirque du Soleil, one of Quebec's main cultural exports.

## Reinvented Circus From Quebec

By Ann Duncan

**M**ONTREAL — In only 10 years, the Cirque du Soleil has gone from being a ragtag bunch of still-walkers, fire-eaters and assorted street performers to becoming one of Quebec's chief cultural exports.

The Montreal-based Cirque did this by reinventing the circus from the ground up. For the Cirque is about as far removed from Barnum and Bailey as water from wine.

The Cirque's special brand of magic has transcended national boundaries, charming crowds around the world. Its three current shows — each production with its own theme, flavor, story line and raison d'être — are playing in three different countries.

Until Sept. 11 in Tokyo, the Cirque is performing "Saltimbanco," about a fantastical vision of the future, and Cirque officials recently announced that they would be taking "Saltimbanco" on the circus's most ambitious European tour ever, starting in March 1995 in Amsterdam.

The Cirque also has a permanent home for its "Mystère" show at the Mirage Resorts hotel in Las Vegas. And it recently unveiled its latest show, "Alegria," before enchanted hometown crowds here. "Alegria" — whose title is Spanish for elation or joyfulness — will then go on a two-year tour of North America with stops in San Francisco, Santa Monica, New York, Toronto, Chicago, Boston, Washington and Atlanta.

In the company's experience, a European tour is something of a gamble. In 1990, the Cirque hit London during a rare heat wave. "It was the biggest heat wave in the past 60 years," Jean David, the Cirque's vice president of marketing and communications, said recently. "Everybody left town, including the tourists, and nobody wants to go into a tent when it's 100 degrees outside."

Many of the Cirque's seemingly revolutionary approaches to costumes, staging,

lighting and theatricality have been borrowed from or influenced by other key cultural figures in Quebec. These include the internationally known theater director Robert Lepage, the Carbone 14 dance-performance group and the rock star Michel Lemieux, who is considered a wizard with lighting and special effects.

Yes, there is still a big top. This "circus of the sun" usually performs under its trademark blue-and-yellow, 2,500-seat tent, although the Cirque was asked to use a more muted dark blue for its current run in Tokyo.

But gone are many of the traditional, three-ring entertainments. Instead, the Cirque usually presents a coherent show, complete with a theme and plot development, all presented on one amorphously shaped multilevel stage.

Gone, too, are animals. The Cirque exploits human beings only, transforming them by turn into living pretzels (the contortionists), crazed wild beasts (the death-defying aerial acts and hyper-energetic acrobats), and loony creatures who seem to spring from the deep recesses of a collective unconscious. These can range from almost traditional clowns to New Age Greek choruses.

All these Cirque-styled creatures are in ultra-exotic costumes, with fanciful lighting, hypnotic music and mesmerizing choreography. In short, the Cirque is the kind

of pure magic that draws almost uniformly rave reviews.

The Cirque's talent is as international as the show's customary appeal. In "Alegria," the three clowns are from Russia, two 9-year-old contortionists are from Mongolia, the pole balancers are from China, the comedian is from Belgium, and the tumbler is from the United States and Canada.

But the corps of the creative team is almost exclusively Quebecois, with Gilles Ste-Croix, a former fire-eater, as artistic director; Franco Dragone, whose background is the theater, as director; Dominique Lemieux, a fine arts graduate, is the costume designer, and René Dupéré composes the music.

The Cirque is a nonprofit organization with projected earnings this year of 40 million Canadian dollars (\$29 million), taking its successes in stride, and with a customary measure of Canadian understatement.

"Well, we're not Michael Jackson," David said. "But we are doing very well."

**R**ADICAL reinvention of the circus is the secret, he said, and that stems to a large degree from French-speaking Quebec's unrelenting quest for identity during the last 50 years or so.

This quest, David said, has prompted a number of Quebec artists to question at some basic level who they are and why, especially what it means to be a French speaker surrounded in North America by a sea of more than 200 million predominantly English speakers. And in so doing, he added, these Quebecers touched on issues that affected other people deeply.

"But it's not just about being Quebecers," David said. "It's about being human beings. . . . It's a matter of our own survival."

Or as the program notes for "Alegria" say: "If you have no voice, scream; if you have no legs, run; if you have no hope, invent."

Ann Duncan is a journalist in Montreal.

## THE MOVIE GUIDE

### Trop de Bonheur

Directed by Cédric Kahn.  
France.

Valérie (Estelle Peronn) and Mathilde (Caroline Trouse-lard), high school students in a small southern village, are best friends, but Valérie is the kind of blonde who gets all the attention from the boys. Kamel (Malek Bechar) and Didier (Didier Borge) are best friends too, but Didier is an Arab. The story of those who are excluded from the game of love and desire is played out on dusty bikes and during a party. Kahn, who made "Bar des Rats," a fine mournful first feature, developed this fable from a TV film (part of a series on adolescence called "Tous les garçons et les filles de leur âge"). His structure looks Rohmerian, with the crisscrossing of couples and the choreographed all-night party. A "Ma nuit chez Claude" for the '90s? Of course, these kids don't articulate or even express much, so what takes place has to be gleaned from trite talk, smooth empty faces and the gap between their words and deeds. Such banality may make the characters seem real, but it's as if they're involved in an exhausting exercise, not always gripping to watch.

(Joan Dupont, IHT)



Michelle Pfeiffer and Jack Nicholson in "Wolf."

### Wolf

Directed by Mike Nichols.  
U.S.

"Wolf," the new Mike Nichols film starring Jack Nicholson and Michelle Pfeiffer, doesn't take a straight horror film approach to the werewolf genre, and it's not a jokey send-up either. It's something fresher and infinitely more inventive — a satire about how to climb the corporate ladder that uses werewolf lore only as its

metaphorical springboard. In its own delightfully peculiar way, the film is the only one of its kind ever made — a horror film about office politics. What Nichols has attempted here — with the assistance of the screenwriters Jim Harrison and Wesley Strick — is the filmmaking equivalent of a high-wire act. The result is a sometimes shaky, always enchanting Beauty and the Beast story for grown-ups that is the very essence of smart fun — droll, sophis-

cated and surprisingly, pleasingly light. The movie isn't wholly great; it starts to unravel just after the midway point. Still, there are charms enough all the way through to make it the most seductive, most enjoyable film of the summer.

(Hal Hinson, WP)

### The Shadow

Directed by Russell Mulcahy.  
U.S.

"The Shadow" is based on the exceptionally popular radio character, who appeared in 1930 and didn't vanish from the airwaves until 1954. "Who knows what evil lurks in the hearts of men?" is one of the most famous phrases in American pop culture; familiar even to people who have no idea who the Shadow was or what he did. In this sleek, entertaining new movie, the Shadow is Alec Baldwin, a wily actor who brings along just the right mix of do-goodism and evil potential. Style is almost everything here, and it's a tough call whether the star is handsomer than the sets. One of the big failings of "The Shadow," though, is that neither the Shadow nor the plot are very compelling. But the movie offers a diverting, nostalgic retreat to the innocent days when crime fighting was a pleasant, rich man's hobby.

(Caryn James, NYT)

## New Wave: Urban Mediterranean

By Molly O'Neill

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — A man is squinting at paint chips in hues of deep yellow, gold and orange at a store on Canal Street in lower Manhattan. He wants to turn his loft into a patch of Tuscany. "You know," he says, "faded but sunny."

A woman whose leather briefcase, gold watch and barbed expression say Serious Professional emerges from a taxicab, spindly first. Steam from a nearby subway grate catches her purple and orange sarong. They may be urban, but the clothes they wear, the decor they choose and the food they eat all evoke a picturesque village perched on a hillside overlooking the Mediterranean. In Italy, perhaps, or southern France, or Greece, or any other country that abuts that sea.

The Mediterranean lifestyle, a loosely defined fantasy of casual, healthful, warm and intimate existence, is comfortable for the stylish and accessible for the striving. Everybody finds it oh, so chic. And it seems to offer solutions to a battery of modern America quandaries. Chic is rarely random.

"All that Milan high style — flashy, showy and very '80s — is gone," said Donna Warner, the editor in chief of Met-

ropolitan Home. "People want easier, less complicated, less showy lives."

Hand-painted pottery has replaced Villeroy & Boch china on tables in some fine restaurants; pitchers of herbed olive oil, rather than dishes of food, are being increasingly served with bread, and bottles of rustic country wines are being plopped directly on tables where carefully decorated bottles of fine vintages used to be. Bye-bye chafing dishes; hello wood-fired ovens.

In private homes, decor as well as entertaining styles conjure long, lazy afternoons in a taverna. Several years ago, a serious dinner party might have meant canapés, sliced chicken breast and elaborate fans of baby vegetables. Now it often means oil-cured olives, loaves of peasant bread, platters of grilled chicken, big bowls of pasta and salads, all served simultaneously.

"People want real food, fresh food, as close to its natural state as possible," said Jean-Michel Savoca, the owner of New York Parties, a caterer. "The French idiom has been eclipsed by the more natural, less fussy Italian one."

Food is an important conduit for the Mediterranean mania. What began nearly a decade ago as a love for all edibles Italian is now a growing taste for the cooking from all the lands that border the inland sea.

The cuisines of the Mediterranean vary

as widely as the language, politics and religions of the individual countries. But in all of them, vegetables and grain are prominent, meat is used sparingly and there is olive oil — lots of olive oil.

A surge in olive oil sales in the United States is probably the best barometer of changing taste. Arlene Wanderman, the spokeswoman in America for the International Olive Oil Council, a trade group, said nearly 250 million pounds of olive oil were imported last year, as against 64 million pounds in 1982.

**F**OR two years, Americans have spent more on olive oil than corn oil at grocery stores, according to statistics gathered by Information Systems, an organization that charts grocery sales.

Health concerns probably figure as prominently as taste in the shift in oil sales. "The big growth areas were the light olive oils, which signifies a health-motivated customer, and extra-virgin olive oil, which signifies a gourmet-type customer," Wanderman said.

Health consciousness is no bit player in the fascination with the Mediterranean region, where the rates of coronary heart disease and some forms of diet-related cancer are lower than in the United States. But the mythic Mediterranean lifestyle is more alluring than yet another physician's recommended eating regime.

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## Seeing London From the Thames

By William E. Schmidt  
New York Times Staff

LONDON — With two short blasts on the horn, the captain throttled down and slipped the Sarah Kathleen sideways, wrestling the tidal surge of the Thames as he began to bring the boat around.

The cruiser had just glided underneath Tower Bridge, and most of the passengers who paid for the hourlong sightseeing trip aboard the open-decked 60-foot (18-meter) boat were still twisted round in their seats, squinting at the great Gothic-style towers soaring above the river.

"Now would be a good time to get out your cameras," the captain announced over the loudspeaker as he swung the bow upriver and steered between the bridge's huge stone piers.

Never mind that the boat, and everyone's cameras, were now aimed into the late afternoon sun. Backlighting and framed in shadow, the gray stone towers and latticeworks of iron girders, freshly painted in brilliant white and blue to celebrate the bridge's centenary this year, loomed spectacularly over the river, offering a new and dramatic view of one of London's most familiar landmarks.

On balmy summer afternoons, there are few better and more interesting ways to see London than from the deck of a cruise boat gliding along the Thames.

The river, after all, is not only the heart of the ancient capital and, in a way, its main road, it is the reason the city exists; London was founded by the Romans as a river port in A.D. 43.

Simply as a vantage point for seeing London, the river opens up new vistas, affording a kind of wide-angle perspective rarely glimpsed within the capital itself. From the Thames, the great dome of St. Paul's or the buildings of Parliament or the 18th-century splendor of Somerset House, just beyond Waterloo Bridge, loom much larger and more powerful.

The river itself is cleaner and more pleasant than it used to be. While health

authorities say the river is not safe for swimming, officials of Britain's National River Authorities say they have counted 112 species of fish in the river, as a result of anti-pollution projects started during the 1970s.

On the lower stretches of the river, boats are again harvesting cockles, and Dover sole and even salmon swim freely along its length.

As recently as the mid-19th century, the Thames was little more than a tidal cesspool; more than 400 sewers emptied directly into the river, and the smell was so horrific inside Parliament that sheets soaked in lime chloride were hung in riverside committee rooms in the hope of overpowering the stench.

While the Thames is still very busy, it is not nearly as crowded as it was earlier this century, when freighters and cargo barges used to tie up in long rows beside riverside warehouses.

Many of those warehouses — especially the ones on the south of the river, across from the City — have since been converted into trendy apartments, offices and restaurants, giving the river a new and friendlier public face. In several locations, pubs and restaurants have opened terrace decks overlooking the river.

**M**OST river cruises begin at Westminster Pier, just below the tower of Big Ben. The boats, at the pier across the street from the Westminster Underground station, range from enclosed double-deckers, complete with bar, to smaller boats with open-air decks.

Travelers can go either upriver, toward Hampton Court, or downriver, in the direction of Tower Bridge and, farther along, Greenwich and the Thames Flood Barrier, the control structure across the river to capture flood surges.

The simplest way to see the river is to jump on one of the cruise boats that run regularly between Westminster and the dock at the Tower of London. The trip takes 20 to 30 minutes, depending on the tides, and along the way passes beneath six bridges.

During the summer months, the boat pilots usually keep up a chatty travelogue, combining commentary on riverside sites with obviously scripted jokes and social observations ("The hotel you see on the right is one of the most expensive in London, catering to three classes of people: the rich, the very rich and the filthy rich").

At the end of the cruise, don't be surprised if the captain passes a hat, but tips for the guide are voluntary.

The journey carries the traveler past the gentle curve of Victoria Embankment and Cleopatra's Needle, the pharaonic obelisk brought from Egypt in the 19th century; the modern glass and steel pile of the South Bank Center, London's largest cultural complex; the glorious wedding cake steeple of St. Bride's Church and dome of St. Paul's; and the Belfast, a World War II cruiser moored on the river as a kind of floating museum, across from the Tower.

Among other things, approaching the Tower of London from riverside offers the day-tripper the eerie sense of what it must have been like for Anne Boleyn and the Earl of Essex. Condemned to death, they arrived, like all prisoners, by river, entering the fortress through Traitors' Gate, clearly visible only at low tide.

A longer voyage downriver to Greenwich takes about 40 to 50 minutes, and passes, along the way, the zero-degree meridian, separating the hemispheres.

The trip upriver to Hampton Court, the former royal palace, takes about three to four hours. Along the way, the boat slides under the Victorian fantasy of the Chelsea Bridge and traces the course, from Putney Bridge to Mortlake, of the annual spring race between the Oxford and Cambridge crews. Past Kew, the river opens up into lush countryside, passing cottages and gracious homes.

For those who just want to spend some time on the water, there are regular sightseeing boats that run from Westminster and Charing Cross Piers, some of which offer dining — luncheon, tea or dinner. There is an addition to this year's fleet: a four-hour nighttime cruise, with an after-dinner show by an Elvis impersonator.

## Keeping Up With Your Mileage

By Roger Collis  
International Herald Tribune

**K**EEPING track of frequent-flyer programs, mileage thresholds, partner airlines, bonus offers and expiry dates is the most daunting management task for business travelers. Which airline you fly, where you stay, how you pay, which phone card you use, and which rental car you drive are the kind of decisions that you can only properly delegate to yourself.

Even a straightforward trip from, say, Tokyo to London can require some fancy footwork. Do you fly nonstop with Japan Air Lines, thus earning the last 6,000 miles you need for a free first-class round-trip ticket? Or SAS via Copenhagen to top up your miles for a free business-class flight to New York? Or Virgin to earn a 30,000-mile bonus for your first flight in business class, which can buy you two round-trips from London to Paris with British Midland? Flying British Airways, plus five nights at the Hilton (charged to Amex), will earn you enough miles to qualify for a Silver Executive Club card, which confers lounge privileges at major airports and a raft of other benefits. And so it goes.

Glasnost is not. And with airlines shaving services and benefits and availability of awards, changing partners and canceling routes, and accumulated miles expiring faster than stock options (don't count on a million miles in the bank for a peripatetic pension plan), even the most dedicated mileage junkies are finding it hard to stay ahead of the game.

Since American Airlines introduced AAdvantage as a short-term promotion back in 1982, frequent-flyer programs have taken off in a big way. The world's airlines collectively operate about 80 such programs, which, with cross-partnerships, add up to more permutations than possible moves in a game of chess. Since European and Asian carriers got into the act in the last two years, there are probably more than 100 million members of the programs, many of whom belong to several programs.

This is good news for travelers, who can obtain luggage, cameras or golf clubs as well as upgrades and free tickets. The air-

lines, however, face a growing problem. Pundits reckon that only 28 percent of accrued mileage has been used, which translates to more than 36 billion unredeemed miles floating around the system. It has been estimated that if all outstanding miles were to be redeemed in the United States on a single day, 570,000 747s would be needed to meet the demand.

Airlines protect themselves against such an apocalyptic eventuality by typically imposing a limit on redemptions and reserving the right to modify or cancel programs at short notice. Mileage credit expires after two years with Lufthansa's

### The Frequent Traveler

Miles & More, Sabena's Frequent Flyer, SAS's EuroBonus, Qantas's Frequent Flyer, Swissair's Qualiflyer and JAL's Mileage Bank; after three years with American AAdvantage, Alaska's Mileage Plan, United's Mileage Plus and Northwest's WorldPerks; after five years with BA's Executive Club.

There's no limit so far with Continental's OnePass, TWA's Frequent Flyer, Finnair Plus, Korean's FTBS and USAir's Frequent Traveler. But expiring miles seems to be where the programs are heading. Delta's new SkyMiles (effective May 1, 1995) will expire miles three years after your last Delta flight.

If you don't travel much, mileage can expire before you gather enough miles for one free trip; whereas if you travel a lot you may build up more miles than you can use. The answer may be to spend it on upgrades and other perks, such as free nights at hotels and on merchandise.

Since membership is free, it makes sense to join the frequent-flyer plan of any airline you fly. Even if you never earn enough credit for a free flight, you may benefit from members-only promotions and special offers on hotels and car rentals. But try to concentrate on one or two programs, especially on frequently traveled routes so as not to dilute your mileage credits. Look for tie-ins with other airlines on which you can earn and redeem mileage credits.

If you fly short trips (around 300 miles)

in the United States, Alaska, America West, Delta, Northwest, TWA and USAir let you earn free domestic trips faster than most other carriers. Within Europe you may find the best awards with smaller carriers. Alitalia's Club Ulisse awards one free business-class or two free economy tickets from Britain to any Italian destination for every five paid round-trip business-class trips. With BA Executive Club you would need to make 11 round-trips in business class to earn just one free ticket to Italy. British Midland awards you two round-trip tickets from London to Paris for only 12 round-trip flights in business class.

Geography may dictate which program you join. If you live in Minneapolis, you'll probably want to join the Northwest program; USAir if you live in Pittsburgh. Travelers based in London should certainly join BA Executive Club (partners: Alaska, USAir, Qantas, Cathay, Malaysia and Singapore Airlines). Scandinavians would almost certainly join SAS EuroBonus (partners: Austrian, British Midland, Swissair, Virgin). If you're based in Germany you're going to fly a lot on Lufthansa and so should join its Miles & More program, but you should also join United's Mileage Plus, which offers more generous credits when you fly Lufthansa.

**P**EOPLE based in Hong Kong will want to join Cathay's Passages (partners: Malaysia, Singapore Airlines, BA, Swissair and Australian Airlines). Passengers using Schiphol should consider KLM's Flying Dutchman program, which has reciprocity with Northwest and Air UK.

Consider too what you want out of a frequent-flyer plan. If your goal is to take the family on vacation or send children away to school, you want a program that allows you to transfer credits.

Several airlines give special perks and privileges to travelers who rack up enough miles a year to reach "very frequent flyer" status. Typically, you need to have 30,000 miles to reach the first VFF level. The most important benefits are use of an executive lounge, preferred access to upgrades, relaxation of blackout dates and seat limitations on award trips, and priority wait-listing.

## AT A GLANCE: GOOD TRAVEL DEALS

Carrier/Hotel	Location	Deal
AMERICAN AIRLINES	London to New York	Business- and first-class fares cut by more than 35 percent for same day round-trips. Business class £1,300 (\$2,000), compared with the normal £2,122; first class £2,500, compared with £3,870. Six flights each way allow a full day in Manhattan. Until Sept. 30.
ANSETT AIRLINES	Australia	Air pass that can be used on routing to 21 points within Australia costs 320 Australian dollars (\$235) for two coupons that must be purchased before arrival; an additional six coupons can be bought in Australia. Until March 1995.
AUSTRIAN AIRLINES	London/Vienna	Business-class APEX fare (seven-day advance purchase but no Saturday night) of £393 (\$605) saves about £70 on the round-trip.
CATHAY PACIFIC	Hong Kong/U.K.	Upgrade from business to first for Marco Polo Club diamond- and gold-card members on flights between Manchester/Heathrow and Hong Kong. Until Sept. 30.
CONTINENTAL	United States to Europe	Unrestricted economy fares cut by up to 67 percent from 28 U.S. cities to Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Munich and Paris to levels just above the cheapest excursion fares.
FINNAIR	Britain to Finland	Round-trip business-class and Eurobudget travelers can claim a free night at the two Inter-Continental hotels in Helsinki.
HILTON	Tokyo	"Japan Stopover" rate of 20,400 yen (\$205), excluding service and tax, includes breakfast and use of fitness center. Until Dec. 31.
HOLIDAY INN	Abu Dhabi	"Day Use" package for 125 dirhams (\$35) includes room from 11 A.M. until 8 P.M. and a lunch at the Western Steak House, the Harvesters Pub, or three-course Italian meal at La Piazza.
KOWLOON HOTEL	Hong Kong	Two-night Executive Package at 2,400 Hong Kong dollars (\$310) for a single and 2,700 dollars for a double in a "superior room" includes tax and service, American buffet breakfasts, airport transfers and late check-out until 6 P.M. Extra nights at daily rate of 1,500 dollars. Until Dec. 31.
MARRIOTT	United States	Free Hertz compact car with unlimited mileage when you stay at Marriott properties in Florida, Georgia, California, Louisiana, Texas. For guests at 86 Marriott hotels.
NOVOTEL LOTUS	Bangkok	More than 50 percent off published room rate plus 20 percent discount on laundry. "Superior" rooms for 1,900 baht (\$75) — compared with normal rate of 4,100 baht. You must book direct with hotel. Until Dec. 31.
MANDARIN ORIENTAL	Asia	"Deluxe" accommodation at reduced rates at Asian properties. For example, nightly rates at Oriental Bangkok start at \$278 for minimum stay of three nights, and at \$140 at the Oriental Jakarta. Until Aug. 31.
OMNI SAIGON	Vietnam	Sunday night package includes "deluxe" room, airport transfers and buffet breakfast for \$130. A three-night weekend package — Friday to Sunday — costs \$355. Until Aug. 31.
SAS	Tokyo to Copenhagen or Stockholm	A round-trip business-class ticket allows one free night and breakfast at an SAS hotel in Copenhagen or Stockholm, taxi transfers, plus entrance to the Tivoli or the Vasa Museum. Until Sept. 30.

Although the IHT carefully checks these offers, please be aware that some travel agents may be unaware of them, or unable to book them.

## THE ARTS GUIDE

### AUSTRIA

**Vienna**  
Osterreichische Galerie tel: (222) 79-80700, closed Mondays. To Sept. 4: "Der Meister von Grosslobming: Ein Bildhauer der Zeit um 1400." Together with 5 works from the unidentified sculptor known as the Master of Grosslobming, about 40 church sculptures exemplify the 15th-century principle of representing a slender figure surrounded by billowing drapery.

### BELOW

**Bruges**  
Festival Musica Antiqua, tel: (50) 44.86.86, July 29 to Aug. 13: in different venues, organ and sacred music concerts with works by Purcell, Handel and Roland de Lassus.

### BRITAIN

**London**  
National Gallery, tel: (71) 839-3526, open daily, Continuing/To Sept. 4: Caspar David Friedrich to Ferdinand Hodder: A Romantic Tradition. 100 paintings and 40 drawings from a private collection of German, Swiss and Austrian art.

**Brussels**  
Royal Academy of Arts, tel: (71) 494-56-15, open daily, To Oct. 2: "Impressionism to Symbolism: The Belgian Avant-Garde 1880-1900." 60 paintings, sculptures and reliefs illustrate the artistic revolution which took place in Belgium between 1880 and the turn of the century. The exhibition features works by Ensor, van de Velde and van Rysselberghe.

### FINLAND

**Kuopio**  
Kuhmo Chamber Music Festival, tel: (0) 664-466, July 17 to 31: In several venues, performances of chamber music compositions by Beethoven, Sibelius and contemporary Finnish musicians.

### FRANCE

**Metz**  
Arsenal, tel: 44-78-25-00, open daily, To Oct. 2: "L'Or des Dieux, L'Or des Andes." From the collection of Peruvian banker Guillermo Wiese. 140 pieces of pre-Columbian jewelry from Peru, Ecuador and Colombia.

**Grand Palais**, tel: 44-13-17-17, closed Tuesdays. Continuing/To Aug. 28: "Impressionisme: Les Origines, 1859-1889." Focuses on the influences that led young painters such as Monet, Renoir, Pissarro, Matisse and Degas to Impressionism. Opéra de la Bastille, tel: 43-43-96-96, Blazet's "Carmen." Directed by Jose-Luis Gomez, conducted by Serge Baudo/Jonathan Darlington, with Milla Sann/Kathryn Harries/Denyce Graves/Beatrice Uta-Manson and Neil Susskind/Vinson Cole/Serguei Larin. July 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

### GERMANY

**Kronach**  
Castle Rosenberg, tel: (9251) 87236, open daily, To Aug. 21: "Cronach: Ein Meisterwerk aus Franken." Paintings, drawings and engravings by Lucas Cranach and the members of his studio.

**Munich**  
Haus der Kunst, tel: (89) 211-27-127, To Aug. 14: "Egon Vital or the

### RUSSIA

**Moscow**  
Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts, tel: 203-69-74, To Sept. 9: "Art Collections of the Archangeloskoye Museum." Paintings, furniture, books and porcelain selected from the 40,000 items usually exhibited at the Archangel Museum, formerly the estate of the Yussupov family.

### SWITZERLAND

**Zurich**  
Kunsthhaus, tel: 251-57-55, open daily, To July 17: "Ein Blick auf Amor und Psyche um 1800." The Greek myth of Psyche and Eros in painting, with works by the Swiss Rococo painter Angela Kaufmann, French painter Edouard Picot, as well as David, Füssli and Meynier.

### UNITED STATES

**Cooperstown, New York**  
Glimmerglass Opera 1994 Festival Season, tel: (607) 547-2235, July 7 to Aug. 22: Performances of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe," Monteverdi's "L'incoronazione di Poppea," Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos" and Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia."

**New York**  
Avery Fisher Hall, tel: (212) 875-5000, To Aug. 20: The Mostly Mozart Festival is highlighted with performances by Itzhak Perlman, Jean Pierre Rampal and Martha Argerich. The program will include Mozart's reworking of Handel's "Ode to St. Cecilia" as well as works by Britten, Viotti and Charles Avison.

**San Francisco**  
The San Francisco Symphony, tel: (415) 774-1111, To Sept. 12: "Sinfonia: A Farewell to Peace." A display of artifacts from excavations of the Sinai peninsula. Includes *nonnus*, the round stone structures that served as family tombs, painted vessels and funerary masks. These finds will be housed in the Egyptian Organization of Antiquities under the terms of the 1979 Peace Treaty.

### ITALY

**Turin**  
Teatro Regio, tel: (11) 8815-365, To July 24: The Festival Internazionale di Balletto offers performances by various ballet companies with choreographies by William Forsythe (July 12, 13) and Philippe Decouffe (July 20, 21).

### JAPAN

**Chiba**  
Mitsun Convention Center, tel: (43) 289-00-01, To Aug. 31: "The Smithsonian's America." Documents American history and culture from the influence of the frontier to American contributions in science and technology. Exhibits include an Apollo 15 spacesuit, Judy Garland's slippers in "The Wizard of Oz" and George Washington's mess kit.

### LUXEMBOURG

**Château de Clervaux**, tel: 52-24-24, closed Mondays. "The Family of Man." A permanent exhibition of more than 500 black-and-white works by photographers from 68 countries. The photographs were selected among the 2 million items held at the Museum of Modern Art in New York and donated to its native country by Edward J. Steichen, the former curator of the Photography Department of the MOMA.

### PORTUGAL

**Lisbon**  
Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga, tel: 336-4151, closed Mondays, To Aug. 31: "The Temptations of Bosch or the Eternal Recurrence." Focusing on Hieronymus Bosch's triptych "The Temptation of St. Anthony," the exhibition features works by Arcimboldo, Dore, Moreau and Del, in which the artists explore the thematic variations and the symbols of their time.

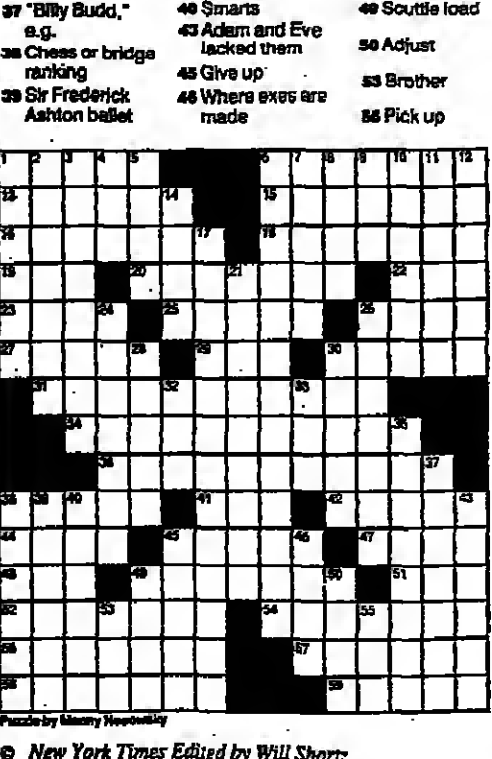
## CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
- 1 "Alas"
  - 6 "Charities of the Gods" author, Erich von
  - 13 John Denver's "Song"
  - 15 Iridescent
  - 16 Jordan River's outlet
  - 18 Extrapates
  - 19 Yodeler's perch
  - 20 Apt to fall apart
  - 22 Ascuteness
  - 23 Start of a classic question
  - 26 Twinkle-toed
  - 28 Size up
  - 29 Abraham's wife in Genesis
  - 30 Ship's heading
  - 31 Husky-voiced singer from Vienna
  - 32 Post-nickoff game status
  - 34 Rudolph Valentino, e.g.
  - 35 Kind of suit
  - 38 Israel's Arena
  - 41 "My mamma done — me"
  - 42 Welles of the Mercury Theater
  - 44 Play money?
  - 45 Fire fighter
  - 47 God of destruction
  - 48 Reagan program: Abbr.
  - 49 1988 musical featuring 30-Across
  - 51 Calif. neighbor
  - 52 Food preservative
  - 54 Get cozy
  - 56 Mark a marker?
  - 57 House Speaker, 1977-86
  - 58 Some car deals
  - 59 Singer James and others

**Solution to Puzzle of July 7**

SAVE DRIP WASP  
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TROVEONESELFIS  
UQU ATZ BEDANS  
EMAN SQUARE  
STRIP UPSY BOB  
EASY EOB ATOP  
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EARS NOT SWEEP  
ELE TATTI SWEEP  
POLANO USHER  
OCCULT ELL ENT  
LIFELONGORANGE  
ATIA WADMI EGAN  
RESS BOAS RIEPI

- DOWN**
- 1 Former Al-Cubain Palace residents
  - 15 Slopes, maybe
  - 3 Visored hat style
  - 4 Go to bed for
  - 6 Family tree
  - 7 Beatles record label
  - 8 — a one
  - 9 1988 Nobel Peace Prize winner: Abbr.
  - 10 Of a Plains people
  - 11 Something or someone
  - 12 Lipton competitor
  - 14 Word repeated in a Doris Day song
  - 17 Size of one of Hercules' labors
  - 21 F. Scott Fitzgerald's birthplace
  - 24 Oologist's case
  - 26 Impressionist collection
  - 28 Carpet fiber
  - 30 Resulted in
  - 32 Argentine airt
  - 33 Mannerism
  - 35 Blowing one's cool
  - 37 "Billy Budd," e.g.
  - 38 Chess or bridge ranking
  - 39 Sir Frederick Ashton ballet
  - 40 Smarts
  - 43 Adam and Eve lacked them
  - 45 Give up
  - 46 Where extras are made
  - 49 Soutie load
  - 50 Adjust
  - 53 Brother
  - 54 Pick up



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## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.

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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1039-1044.







## MARKET DIARY

## Cyclical Issues Lead Wall Street Higher

Bloomberg Business News  
NEW YORK — U.S. stock prices rose Thursday, with shares of companies sensitive to the economy's cycles posting the largest gains.

Modest advances by Treasury bonds and unexpectedly

## U.S. Stocks

strong June sales reports by some retail chains helped stocks gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 13.92 points to 3,688.42, its fourth straight gain, as General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, Boeing and Philip Morris shares all advanced.

GM rose 2 1/4 to 47 1/4, Boeing rose 7/8 to 47 1/4, and Bethlehem Steel rose 1 1/4 to 20 1/4. Almost four stocks rose for every three that declined on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume grew to 258.50 million shares from 235.65 million Wednesday.

Second-quarter profits at steel, aluminum and machinery companies "will be greater than many people think," said Lawrence Rice, chief market strategist at Josephthal Lyon & Ross. Many of the nation's biggest

industrial companies "have been cutting overhead for years."

Retailers' stocks gained after major companies reported strong sales last month. Dayton-Hudson said sales in stores open more than one year jumped 12.7 percent, and May Department Stores reported a 5 percent gain.

J.C. Penney Co.'s stock price fell 2 1/4 to 48 1/2 in late trading, but Dayton-Hudson Corp. climbed 1 1/4 to 82. Wal-Mart gained 7/8 to 24 1/4. Sears added 1/4 at 47 1/4. Circuit City Stores Inc. advanced 1/4 to 20 1/4.

The stock rally outweighed concerns that Friday's U.S. unemployment report for June could be so strong it helps prompt the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates for a fifth time this year.

Investors are looking to June's nonfarm employment statistics by the Labor Department to gauge the strength of the U.S. economy and decide if the Fed will raise rates to fight inflation, traders said.

The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond was priced at 84 6/32, with the yield at 7.61 percent, up from Wednesday.

## DOLLAR: Weakness Welcomed

Continued from Page 11

commission official said Thursday, according to a Knight-Ridder report from Brussels.

[Briefing journalists in advance of the summit, the official was asked whether the G-7 summit would take action to

## Foreign Exchange

prop up the dollar. He replied that he did not expect any declaration on the dollar and noted that governors of central banks would not be attending the summit in Naples.]

## Dollar Edges Lower

The dollar fell against the Deutsche mark and the yen on Thursday as traders speculated that leaders of the G-7 countries will do little at their summit to bolster the flagging U.S. currency, Bloomberg Business News reported from New York.

Many traders sold dollars after Mr. Berlusconi said the world's monetary authorities had little power to support the dollar.

The dollar closed at 1.5716 DM, down from a close at 1.5778 DM on Wednesday, and slipped to 98.60 yen from 98.90 yen.

Mr. Berlusconi's comments were the latest in a series by G-7 leaders and senior government officials indicating that they were not willing to try to support it by buying dollars in the foreign exchange market. Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt of Germany said Wednesday that efforts to support the dollar were sure to fail.

"The G-7 is sending signals that we shouldn't expect any action from them in the currency market," said David De Rosa, director of foreign exchange trading at Swiss Bank Corp. "Of course, they could be trying to fake us out."

Against other currencies, the dollar slipped to 1.3235 Swiss francs on Thursday from 1.3274 francs on Wednesday and to 5.4035 French francs from 5.4200 francs. The pound was quoted at \$1.5405, compared to \$1.5460 on Wednesday.

It's easy to subscribe in Great Britain just call toll-free 0 800 89 5965

## The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

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## Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus 3688.42 3692.25 3684.99 3688.42 -13.92

Trans 156.71 160.51 156.14 156.71 -1.82

Util 179.34 181.26 179.08 180.93 +1.59

Comp 1282.68 1286.99 1279.96 1283.37 +5.17

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Best's 278.54 28.54 28.54 28.54 -1.00

Boeing 14.75 14.75 14.75 14.75 -0.12

GM 47.12 47.12 47.12 47.12 -0.12

IBM 170.00 170.00 170.00 170.00 -0.12

Intel 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 -0.12

Microsoft 34.00 34.00 34.00 34.00 -0.12

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## EUROPEAN FUTURES

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Copper 140.00 140.00 140.00 140.00 -0.12

Gold 140.00 140.00 140.00 140.00 -0.12

Iron Ore 140.00 140.00 140.00 140.00 -0.12

Nickel 140.00 140.00 140.00 140.00 -0.12

Palladium 140.00 140.00 140.00 140.00 -0.12

Platinum 140.00 140.00 140.00 140.00 -0.12



## ***Budapest Shares Bubble Again***

### **Roller-Coaster Market May Be Boosted by Economy**

The other two management board members are Hans-Werner Nolting, responsible for trading operations, and Klaus Goeckmann, responsible for mining, smelting and environmental activities, Metallgesellschaft said.

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## More Units

tions are improving in North America," Mr. Jackman said at the annual shareholders meeting. Allied-Lyons's financial year began in March.

Allied-Lyons, the world's second-largest marketer of distilled spirits, will continue to concentrate on building its spirits, brewing and retailing businesses, Mr. Jackman said.

This spring, companies such as CS First Boston and Baring Brothers launched \$500 million in new equity funds dedicated to Eastern Europe's markets, and brokers hope to entice some of that money to Budapest. Trading with an average price/earnings ratio of 14, the stocks look especially attractive in comparison with those in Poland, where the ratios are often two to three times as high.

## Investor's Europe



- **Eurotunnel's** rights issue to raise 7.3 billion French francs (\$1.35 billion) was 95.1 percent subscribed, Banque Indosuez said. The Anglo-French tunnel operator described the result as "very satisfactory, given the difficult conditions on stock markets."
- **Spain** said Luis Angel Rojo would stay on as governor of the **Bank of Spain**, for a six-year, nonrenewable term.
- **Moody's Investors Service Inc.** lowered the long-term rating of French bank **Worms & Cie.** from A-3 to Baa-1 and its rating on short-term credits to Prime-2 from Prime-1.
- **Credit Lyonnais** said its **Altus Finance** unit is in talks to sell its 64.6 percent stake in the French bookstore chain **FNAC**.
- **Aer Lingus** management said it was preparing to lay off 200 people on Friday and 400 next week as part of a rescue plan for the Irish airline.

## Swissair Reshuffles Its Top Management

## Citroën to Supply Malaysia

Proton will build the subcompact Citroën AX and the AX's replacement, scheduled to appear in France in late 1995.

In a separate announcement in Paris, Arianespace said the Malaysian telecommunication company Binariang Sdn. has chosen the European space consortium to launch its first communications satellite.

**Thursday's 4 p.m.**  
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Year	High	Low	Open	Div	Yld	Pct	100s	High	Low
1992	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
1993	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
1994	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
1995	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
1996	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
1997	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
1998	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
1999	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2000	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2001	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2002	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2003	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2004	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2005	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2006	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2007	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2008	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2009	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2010	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2011	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2012	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2013	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2014	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2015	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2016	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2017	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2018	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2019	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2020	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2021	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2022	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2023	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2024	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2025	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2026	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2027	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2028	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2029	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2030	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2031	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2032	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2033	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2034	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2035	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2036	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2037	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2038	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2039	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2040	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2041	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2042	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2043	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2044	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2045	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2046	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2047	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2048	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2049	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2050	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2051	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2052	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2053	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2054	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2055	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2056	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2057	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2058	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2059	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2060	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2061	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2062	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2063	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2064	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2065	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2066	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2067	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2068	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2069	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2070	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2071	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2072	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2073	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2074	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2075	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2076	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2077	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2078	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2079	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2080	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2081	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2082	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2083	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2084	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2085	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2086	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2087	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2088	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2089	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2090	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2091	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2092	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2093	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2094	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2095	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2096	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2097	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2098	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2099	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2100	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2101	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2102	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2103	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2104	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2105	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2106	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2107	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2108	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2109	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2110	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2111	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2112	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2113	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2114	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2115	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2116	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2117	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25
2118	18.5	18.0	18.25	0.30	10.0	100	29.75	29.50	29.25

Year	Month	Day	Time	Lat	Long	Alt	Wind	Temp	Humid	Cloud	Vis	Pressure	Sea	Wave	Current	Remarks
1998	01	01	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	02	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	03	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	04	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	05	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	06	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	07	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	08	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	09	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	10	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	11	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	12	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	13	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	14	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	15	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	16	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	17	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	18	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	19	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	20	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	21	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	22	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	23	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	24	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	25	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	26	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	27	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	28	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	29	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	30	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	01	31	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	01	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	02	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	03	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	04	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	05	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	06	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	07	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	08	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	09	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	10	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	11	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	12	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	13	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	14	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	15	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	16	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	17	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	18	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	19	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	20	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	21	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	22	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	23	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	24	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	25	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	26	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	27	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	28	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	29	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	02	30	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	03	01	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	03	02	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
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1998	03	15	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
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1998	03	20	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
1998	03	21	00:00	34.0	118.0	100	0.0	10.0	100	0.0	10.0	1013.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Clear
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- Sales Returns are unaffiliated. Very early highs and lows result in this previous 32 weeks plus the current week, but not the later weeks.
- Dividend is paid or stock dividend declared. Unaffiliated to the parent or more than has been paid. The year's high-low range contains the dividend. If the stock dividend is not paid, the range contains the range of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest dividend.
- = dividend none (not null)
- = dividend declared plus stock dividend.
- = stock dividend
- = stock dividend
- = new yearly low
- = dividend or stock or paid in preceding 12 months.
- = dividend in connection funds, applied to 12% new year dividend
- = dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
- = dividend paid this year, omitted, delivered, or no stock dividend
- = dividend declared and paid this year, on occurrence of the year with dividends
- = low issue in the past 32 weeks. The high-low range begins with the low issue of trading.
- = need data delivery.
- = no stock dividend
- = dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, no stock dividend
- = stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
- = dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, seasonal cash issue as no-dividend or no-distribution date.
- = trading halted
- = no stock dividend or reacquisition or being recognized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities insured by such act
- = when data blocked
- = no stock dividend
- = with new issues
- = no stock dividend or no stock dividend
- = no stock dividend
- = no stock dividend
- = no stock dividend and sales in full.
- = no stock dividend
- = no stock dividend

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CHC 174







## SPORTS

## Orioles Sweep Mariners, Trail Yanks by Half-Game

The Associated Press  
Brady Anderson has been torrid at the plate lately and the Baltimore Orioles are on a roll, which is no coincidence. Anderson hit a three-run homer and substitute starter Mike Quast pitched six strong

## AL ROUNDUP

innings Wednesday night as Baltimore, playing at home, completed a three-game sweep of the Seattle Mariners with a 5-4 victory.  
"I can't remember too many games when he's hit a homer or something like that and we haven't had success," said the Orioles' manager, Johnny Oates. "He has a knack of finding some way to help us win."

Rafael Palmeiro also homered for the Orioles, who have won 10 of 13 to move within one-half game of the first-place New York Yankees in the AL East. It's the closest Baltimore has been to the top spot since May 11.

Anderson is hitting .395 (17-for-43) with four homers, 10 RBIs and 10 runs scored in his last 10 games. The Orioles are 7-5 in that span.

His 11th homer, his second in two nights, capped a four-run fourth inning that gave the Orioles a 5-1 lead. That doomed Seattle to its fourth straight loss.

Ken Griffey Jr. went 1-for-3 with a sacrifice fly. He has gone 11 games and 44 official at-bats since hitting his 32d homer on June 24.

Baltimore got its four runs in the fourth on two hits off Roger Sakfeld. Chris Hoiles drew a

## Thomas Closes On Stalled Griffey

The Associated Press  
Ken Griffey Jr. may soon be chasing Frank Thomas as well as Roger Maris.

Griffey didn't homer for the 11th straight game Wednesday night, while Thomas hit his 31st, a two-run shot in the ninth that helped the Chicago White Sox win, 6-2, in Detroit.

Thomas, second in the AL in batting, first in runs scored and second in homers, has hit four homers while Griffey has been at 32 and holding since June 24.

The White Sox were limited to one run and five hits before scoring five times in the ninth off Mike Henneman.

Inheriting a 2-1 lead, Henneman struck out Darren Jackson to open the ninth, but walked pinch-hitter Warren Newson. Mike LaValle singled Newson to third, and Ozzie Guillen tied it at 2 with a sacrifice fly.

After Lance Johnson's infield single, Tim Lincecum hit a ball just over right fielder Junior Felix's glove, scoring pinch runner Norberto Martin and Johnson.

Thomas, who went 2-for-4, followed by lining a 2-2 pitch into the lower deck in left field.

two-out walk, Dwight Smith tripled and Sakfeld walked Mark McLemore before Anderson hit a 1-1 pitch into the left-field seats.

Athletics 4, Yankees 2: Scott Brosius hit a two-run homer and Troy Neel added a solo shot as Oakland completed a three-game sweep in New York. Oakland, 13 games back in the AL West on June 13, has won 12 of 13 and trails first-place Texas by three games. New York has lost six of seven.

New York catcher Mike Stanley spent the night in the hospital with a concussion after a home-plate collision with Rickey Henderson.

Brewers 4, Royals 3: Dave Nilsson's two-run tiebreaking homer with two out in the eighth gave Milwaukee its victory in Kansas City. Bob Scanlan held the Royals to four hits in eight innings — the longest outting of his career — for his first victory since Sept. 10, 1993, with the Cubs.

Angels 10, Red Sox 6: California hit four homers to score 10 runs for the second straight game in Boston. Greg Myers' two-run shot in the seventh made game the Angels a 6-5 lead, then Rex Hudler hit a three-run homer shot.

Twins 5, Blue Jays 4: Kirby Puckett hit a two-run homer as host Minnesota beat Toronto to end a five-game losing streak.

Indians 13, Rangers 4: Paul Sorrento's three-run homer highlighted a six-run first in Texas and Jack Morris got his 252d major league victory as Cleveland won for the sixth time in seven games.

Morris moved past Bob Gibson to 36th place on the career victory list, allowing three runs and five hits in six innings.



Darryl Strawberry in Phoenix: An S.O.S. from the majors.

## Strawberry Called To Rescue of Giants

The Associated Press  
Darryl Strawberry, ex-Met, ex-Dodger, ex-major leaguer, has been called up from Triple-A Phoenix to join the San Francisco Giants, a team tied for the worst record in baseball after having been

## NL ROUNDUP

swept by the New York Mets in a three-game series in which the losers scored only four runs.

Their 4-1 loss Wednesday night gave them a record of 35-50, tied with the San Diego Padres for worst in the American and National Leagues.

Strawberry, who underwent drug rehabilitation in April and signed with the Giants on June 19, has not played a big league game in more than a year. He played three games for Phoenix, going 3-for-10 with two homers.

"He can give us a bona fide threat, which he is," said the Giants' manager, Dusty Baker. "A threat can carry you a long way. He can help the person hitting in front of him."

"The thing I'm concerned about is his baseball shape and endurance," said Baker, noting he may take Strawberry out of games early.

Earlier, team officials said Strawberry wouldn't join the Giants until after the All-Star break. But their situation — 9½ games behind the Los Angeles Dodgers with the season more than halfway over — apparently necessitated the move.

The Mets' Bobby Jones pitched shutout ball for 7½ innings against them Wednesday.

## Ballplayers To Delay Strike Date

By Richard Justice

WASHINGTON — Major league baseball players, taking a new and cautious approach in their labor confrontation with owners, have decided not to set a strike date when they meet next week in Pittsburgh.

As a result, a strike that once appeared likely in early August may be postponed several weeks, perhaps until mid-September, or later.

"They're dying to provoke us into a strike so we look like the bad guys," said a source familiar with the reasoning of the players. "We're not going to let them."

However, the source emphasized that players will walk off the job sometime this season unless agreement is reached.

The players believe they cannot afford to enter the off-season without a new contract because the owners will declare an impasse and unilaterally impose a new system that includes a hard salary cap.

Donald Fehr, executive director of the Major League Players Association, said that since his side did not receive a formal proposal from the owners until June 14, they have not had time to study it.

Sources said the union is still uncertain what the proposed new system would do to salaries and is still asking the owners to supply more information.

Fehr said he believes the owners were intentionally late with the proposal to force a confrontation that would result in a strike. The interim commissioner, Bud Selig of the Milwaukee Brewers, reacted angrily to this. "Nothing could be further from the truth," he said.

Fehr and Richard Ravitch, chief negotiator for the owners, met Wednesday to discuss a host of noneconomic issues such as expansion, the amateur draft and a possible marketing proposal.

"We didn't discuss the underlying gut issue" of a salary cap, Ravitch said.

Three members of the Oakland Athletics attended the session and Ravitch said he told them that the overriding objective was a need to know the cost of labor.

Fehr said the players will make a proposal next week after the players meet Monday in Pittsburgh, site of the All-Star Game.

"We waited 18 months to get a proposal from them," he said. "We raised questions about the proposal they floated. We want to make sure we understand their proposal and make a thorough review of what's on the table."

"It's too soon to set a strike date and I don't expect to ask for one in Pittsburgh."

## SCOREBOARD

## BASEBALL

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	East Division	West Division
New York	31	39
Baltimore	24	36
Boston	22	35
Detroit	20	34
Toronto	15	32
Cleveland	14	31
Chicago	13	30
Kansas City	12	29
Minnesota	11	28
Milwaukee	10	27
Seattle	9	26
San Diego	8	25
St. Louis	7	24
Texas	6	23
Washington	5	22
White Sox	4	21
Yankees	3	20

## Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	East Division	West Division
New York	31	39
Baltimore	24	36
Boston	22	35
Detroit	20	34
Toronto	15	32
Cleveland	14	31
Chicago	13	30
Kansas City	12	29
Minnesota	11	28
Milwaukee	10	27
Seattle	9	26
San Diego	8	25
St. Louis	7	24
Texas	6	23
Washington	5	22
White Sox	4	21
Yankees	3	20

NATIONAL LEAGUE	East Division	West Division
Atlanta	31	39
Boston	24	36
Brewers	22	35
Cubs	20	34
Giants	15	32
Mariners	14	31
Mets	13	30
Pirates	12	29
Rangers	11	28
Red Sox	10	27
Royals	9	26
Sox	8	25
Yankees	7	24
White Sox	6	23
Yankees	5	22
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Yankees	7	24
White Sox	6	23
Yankees	5	22
Yankees	4	21
Yankees	3	20

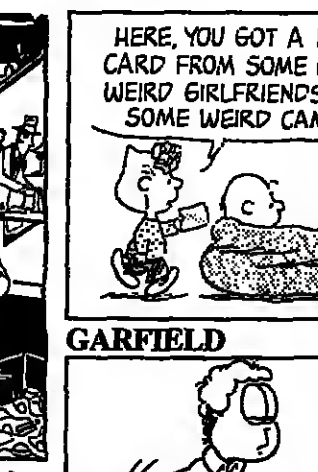
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Yankees	4	21
Yankees	3	20

## DENNIS THE MENACE



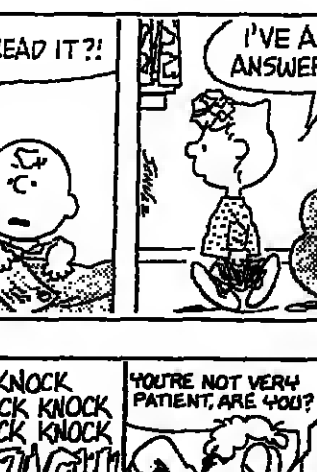
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## CALVIN AND HOBBES



## GARFIELD



## WIZARD OF ID



## THE FAR SIDE



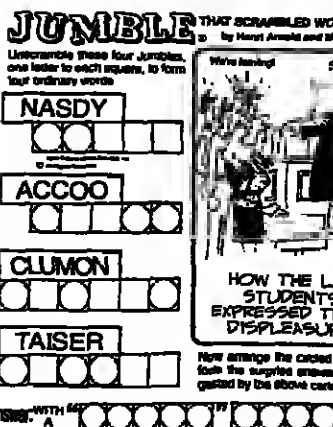
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## SPORTS

## NBA Again Takes Game To Japan

**The Associated Press**  
TOKYO — When the Portland Trail Blazers open their season in Japan this fall, it might be with a different Clifford Robinson.

Or at least a different headband. "It's a possibility" the 6-foot-10-inch forward said Thursday when he was asked if he might substitute his Blazers color headbands with ones more likely to attract the Japanese fans.

For example, one Japanese reporter suggested, something with a bright red rising sun.

"Maybe," came the reply. Robinson was in Tokyo with officials from the National Basketball Association to announce that the Trail Blazers would open their 1994-95 season with games Nov. 5 and 6 against the Los Angeles Clippers in Yokohama, just south of Tokyo.

This will be the third time NBA teams have opened their season in Japan. The Phoenix Suns opened against the Utah Jazz in Tokyo in 1990, and Seattle played Houston in Yokohama in 1992.

The season openers in Japan, the only regular-season games played outside of North America by any American professional sports league, are no luck.

As in any other regular-season game, the results count toward the playoffs, and Robinson said that when the Blazers come to play, they'll be all business.

"It will be a very hard-fought game," he said.

The location of the court doesn't make a lot of difference, he added. "It's basketball," he said. "It might be in a different country, but it's the same game."

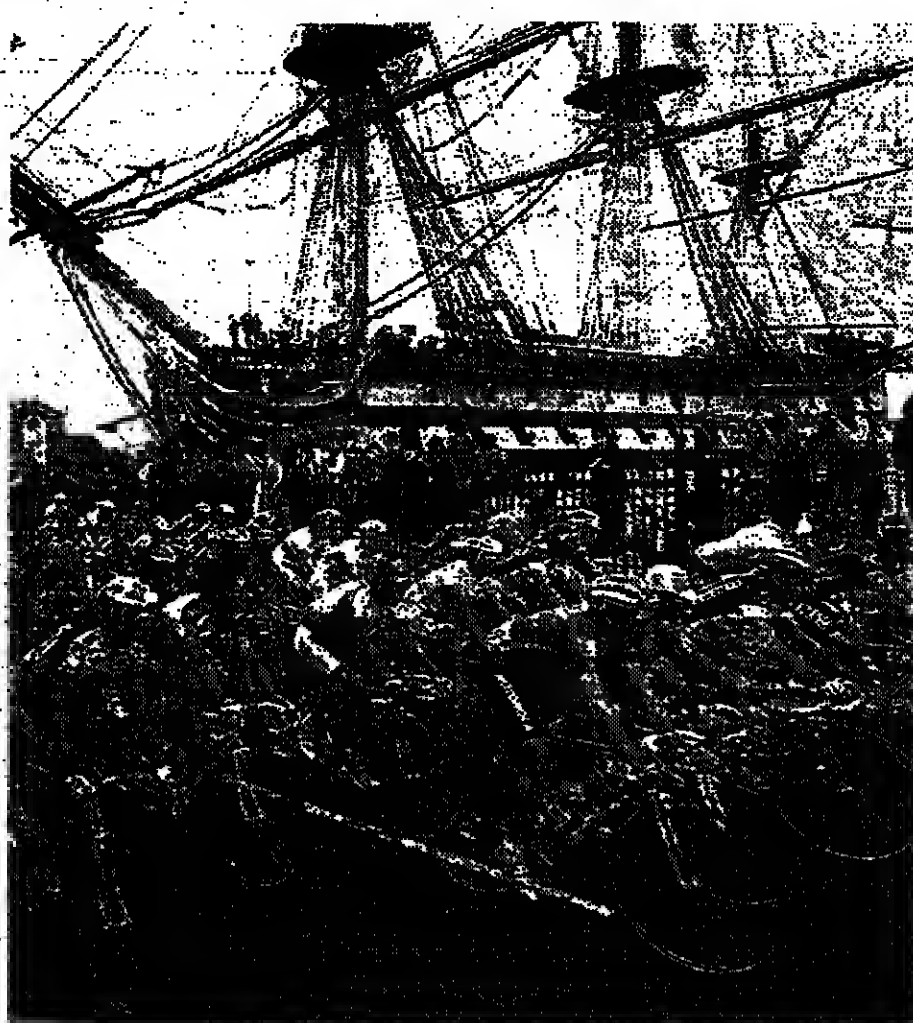
Robinson said he had been given a few pointers from Seattle's Shawn Kemp about what to expect — and all of it was good.

"He told me that the fans were really supportive, to expect people to really get into the game, and basically that it was fun," Robinson said.

For Kemp, of course, opening in Japan was fun. Seattle beat the Rockets in both of their games.

Although the NBA games have been a success here — the best seats at the last games sold out in just two hours despite a 25,000 yen (\$250) price tag — the NBA does not plan to make them an annual event.

"It is very difficult to hold regular-season games outside of the U.S.," said Josh Rosenfeld, the league's public relations director. "We feel lucky to be able to hold them here every two years."



Riders in the Tour de France's fifth stage sailed blithely by HMS Victory, Lord Nelson's flagship when he defeated the French at the epic battle of Trafalgar.

## LeMond Cheered, Minali Wins

**By Samuel Abt**  
*International Herald Tribune*

PORTSMOUTH, England — They love Greg LeMond in Britain, celebrating him as the first native English-speaker to win the Tour de France, and Thursday morning he won louder cheers from the fans at the riders' introductions than anybody else in the pack. His victory in 1986 remains green, as green as the rolling fields around Portsmouth.

But the two Tour stages in southern England have shown just how long ago 1986 is. Even LeMond's Tour victories in 1989 and 1990 seem ancient now as he continues to struggle to regain winning form.

Or simply form, any sort of competitive form. Wednesday, he lost 5 minutes, 6 seconds when he faded on the final hill climb. Thursday, he lost 2:46 more and found himself in 145th place, 8:53 down, after the fifth of 21 daily stages in this 81st Tour.

While nobody thought he had a chance to win the race, the question now is whether he can make it over the first mountains next week if he cannot make it over small hills now.

The 187-kilometer (116-mile) stage Thursday, a circuit from and back into the English Channel port of Portsmouth, should have offered few difficulties for him. It did not for most of the 181 other remaining riders.

In a sprint finish, the winner was Nicola Minali, an Italian with the Gewiss team. Second, for the third time in this Tour, was Olaf Ludwig, a German with Telekom, and third was Silvio Martinello, an Italian with Mercatone Uno.

Minali was timed in 4 hours, 10 minutes, 49 seconds, a speedy 44.7 kilometers an hour, on a cool and overcast day. With all the leaders matching the winner's time, Flavio Vanzella, an Italian with GB-MG, remained in the yellow jersey.

Once again English spectators showed up in vast numbers in the villages, small cities and narrow country lanes that the riders traversed. The race has been an enormous success in England, even if the drivers of the many cars bearing team officials, tour officials and journalists do persist in motoring along on the right.

Wherever the Tour is, it is always France — a truism that inspired one of the few criticisms during the two-day visit. The high Tory Daily Telegraph moaned Thursday morning that the Tour "is, true to Gallic tradition, self-obsessed, self-important, self-promoting."

It is also the world's greatest bicycle race and the tens of thousands of who cheered LeMond during the introductions remembered that. Sapped by fatigue, stress and a lost season last year after he broke a hand, the American, who has not won a race since 1989, remains a champion here.

LeMond looked drawn and weary during the applause and more so at the finish. Seeking help, he met before the stage with his former coach, Paul Koechli, a Swiss who ran the Vic Claire team in 1986, when LeMond first won the Tour.

Koechli, who is a consultant to both riders and Swiss journalists now, is considered to be an expert on training and conditioning. Although he did not reveal what he and LeMond discussed, it was obvious. "My condition now?" LeMond said a

few days ago at his Gan team's hotel. "It's good but it's just not super. My condition is good," he repeated. "It's just on the uphill there's a little doubt."

"I'm trying to keep my morale up, I'm trying to keep my motivation. If I can just get through this Tour intact and in health, if I can get a little rest afterward, I could have a very good August with World Cup races and the world championship."

Unbelievably, the three-time winner of the Tour seemed to be saying that he regards it as no more than a preparation race this time.

Not really, he said. "I still want to try to win a stage and have a good Tour. I don't want to give up hope. I've been known to make tremendous improvement in a race."

He thought briefly about that possibility. "It's unlikely I'll make tremendous improvement," he continued, stressing the adjective, "but it's possible. I mean I've worked hard and sooner or later it's got to come around."

But, added LeMond, who turned 33 in late June, "I go through each week saying it's over for me, it's over for me, it's too hard. And then all of a sudden I feel a little better and I change my mind."

The final question was whether he was riding this Tour de France as his farewell to the race he decided as a teenager he wanted someday to win.

"I don't need to say farewell to the sport," he said firmly. "I want to do the Tour for myself."

"I have perfect explanations why I haven't been doing well and, regardless of all my problems, I still have a desire to win again. And that's what keeps me going."

## Burrell, After Record: 'I Can Run Faster'

**The Associated Press**  
LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Leroy Burrell is the world's fastest human again, and he can only hope he will keep that designation a little longer this time.

Burrell re-entered the record books for 100 meters by bursting to a 9.85-second time Wednesday, one hundredth of a second faster than Carl Lewis's three-year-old mark.

The 27-year-old Philadelphian stunned the 13,000 spectators at the opening race at the Athletissima meet with the first world record on the Lausanne track.

Burrell held the world record at 9.90 for 2 1/2 months before Lewis snatched it in the 1991 Tokyo world championships.

"I came out and said it was a perfect day, perfect conditions," he said. "I reacted well. I knew at about 20 meters I could win. At 60 meters I started pulling away. As I crossed the finish line and saw the time, I said it was incredible."

Burrell wasn't modest about his performance.

"I still feel I can run faster, and my goal is to be ranked No. 1," he said.

Burrell finished a yard ahead of Davidson Ezizawa, of Nigeria, and the U.S. champion, Dennis Mitchell, both timed in 9.99 seconds.

The three times were aided by a wind of 1.2 meters per second on a warm, humid

evening. The top allowable tailwind is 2.0 meters per second.

"I am not satisfied with my race and I think I can beat this record soon," Mitchell said. "Today was Leroy's day, mine will come."

Other challenges for the record will come from Lewis, Burrell's Santa Monica teammate and friend, and Linford Christie, the Olympic champion from Britain.

Neither competed Wednesday, apparently because their asking fees were considered too high by meet organizers. But a showdown may come at this summer's Goodwill Games in St. Petersburg.

"Carl is probably just as happy as he can be because we're good friends and we can work together," Burrell said.

The record race was a brilliant comeback for Burrell, who failed to qualify for the 100-meter U.S. team in last year's World Championships in Stuttgart.

"I was impressed, but not surprised because I ran 9.86 in Texas in April, which was wind-aided," he said.

That time, although equal to Lewis's best, did not qualify for the record because the wind of 2.5 meters per second was above the limit.

Burrell was a member of four world-record teams in the 400-meter relay. In

1990, he won 19 of 22 finals and was unbeaten in 1991 until Lewis took the world record. He was one of the medal favorites in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics, but finished a disappointing fifth.

He only competed in Stuttgart when Lewis moved aside to let him compete as anchor in the 400 relay. The American team won gold.

The time was slower than the 1987 World Championship and 1988 Olympic times of 9.83 and 9.79, set by Ben Johnson, of Canada. But his records were canceled after he failed a drug test.

Lewis was training Wednesday at the University of Houston.

"We realize that we can run faster than 9.86. It's just going to take motivation and focus and going out there and doing it. Obviously, Leroy has worked to get to that," he said.

The 1991 100-meter race in Tokyo was one of the most exciting sprints ever. Burrell thought the world championship was his until the end, but a desperate forward lean wasn't enough to beat Lewis.

Lewis passed Burrell in the last five meters to avenge a loss two months earlier at the U.S. championships. Burrell was timed in 9.88, a time that would have been a record, but Lewis finished ahead of him.



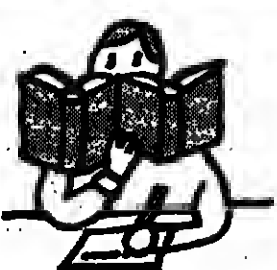
Leroy Burrell in Lausanne: "I was impressed, but not surprised."

## BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Colin Thubron, the British travel writer, is reading "Red Azalea" by Anchee Min.

"Red Azalea" is about a woman and her tribulations in China during the Cultural Revolution. That was her stage name, because she got involved in Madame Mao's dramas. It's an impressive book." (Barry James, IHT)



**GAY NEW YORK: Gender, Urban Culture, and the Making of the Gay Male World, 1890-1940**

By George Chauncey. 478 pages. \$25. Basic Books.

Reviewed by Jameson Currier

IN the late 1920s Broadway was seized by a "pansy" phenomenon. Flamboyant gay men, also known as "fairies," began to play a more prominent role in the culture and reputation of New York City and Times Square in particular. A popular revolt against the moral policing of the Prohibition era had led to the transformation of the theater district into a tawdry amusement center, and tourists visiting Times Square now expected erotica to be a part of their experience. Pan-

sies, a part of the diverse street culture of the area, began to make their way onstage as impresarios recognized an opportunity to draw larger crowds.

Pansies, female impersonators and drag queens were soon featured in cabaret revues and burlesque shows. "There was a hand on a hip for every light on

Broadway" one columnist of the day quipped. A controversy erupted, however, when Mae West announced plans to open "The Drag," a new play about the right of homosexuals to live their lives as they saw fit. West had learned how to write this play from the gay men in her cast, and she intended to put gay men onstage portraying gay men.

Broadway notables saw this as a threat to the legitimacy of the stage and attacked the play in the press. On Feb. 9, 1927, West's current Broadway production, "Sex," was raided. West was sentenced to 10 days in jail, and "The Drag" never made it to the Gay White Way. Two months later the New York State legislature amended the public obscenity code to include a ban on any play depicting "sex degeneracy, or sex perversion."

The ban did not, however, curtail the pansy craze. As historian George Chauncey recounts in his new book, "Gay New York," a complex study of the making of the gay male world from 1890 to 1940, the pansy phenomenon continued, most notably on the nightclub circuit. The influence of the pansies was enormous on gay culture, making the gay world visible to itself as well as to outsiders.

Gay life a century ago was as varied as it is today. An extensive gay world began to take shape in the streets, cafeterias, saloons and apartments of New York with distinctive language and customs. Gay men developed a highly sophisticated system of subcultural codes — methods of dress, speech and

style that enabled them to recognize one another on the streets, at work, and at parties and bars.

Throughout "Gay New York" Chauncey notes that there are many areas for future historians to explore in further detail. Unfortunately, the book has a thesis-like quality, particularly in an early section on gender studies, and the writing at times is dense, ponderous, and heavily annotated. Nevertheless, "Gay New York" is a monumental and multilayered work and, on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Stonewall Riots, a vital achievement in redefining and reassessing gay history.

Chauncey's research is full of interesting revelations and insights. Of fascinating note are the rise of gay bathhouses during this era and the emergence of YMCAs into gay folklore as social centers for many newcomers to the city. Chauncey also points out that gay life was livelier and more open in Harlem than in Greenwich Village. Harlem's premiere drag event was the Hamilton Lodge Ball, the largest annual gathering of lesbians and gay men in the city. In 1923, for instance, 3,000 spectators gathered to watch 2,000 "fairies" dance.

In 1933 newly elected Mayor Fiorello La Guardia issued an order forbidding the appearance of drag queens anywhere between 14th and 72nd Streets. But it was new restrictions enforced by the New York State Liquor Authority that essentially curtailed the public assembling of gay men and ended the pansy phenomenon.

Although gay men hardly disappeared from the city, for the next 30 years they became harder for outsiders to see. Even hidden from society, gay men were never hidden from one another. And, as Chauncey shows in his book, it was a more "modern" society that forced gay men back into the closet.

Jameson Currier, the author of "Dancing on the Moon: Short Stories About AIDS" and the documentary film "Living Proof: HIV and the Pursuit of Happiness," wrote this for The Washington Post.

## A New No-No in Sumo: No More Scalp Implants

**The Associated Press**  
TOKYO — Japan's sumo wrestling association has banned the use of silicone scalp implants among short wrestlers wanting to meet the minimum height of 173 centimeters (68 inches) required to compete professionally.

The association reached the ruling, made public Thursday, after a 16-year-old apprentice wrestler had an implant to increase his height by about 10 centimeters.

## Former Champ Douglas Hospitalized

**The Associated Press**  
COLUMBUS, Ohio — Former heavyweight champion James (Buster) Douglas, 34, remained in serious but stable condition Thursday in the hospital coronary care unit where he was being treated for diabetic keto-acidosis.

He was admitted Monday. Diabetic keto-acidosis is a type of diabetes common in children unable to produce insulin. At the request of Douglas' family, no other details would be released, a hospital

spokesman said. He would not comment on earlier reports that Douglas had been in and out of a diabetic coma.

Douglas was a 42-1 underdog when he won the title in February 1990 with a 10th-round knockout of then-undefeated Mike Tyson in Tokyo. Eight months later, an out-of-condition Douglas lost his first title defense in three rounds to Evander Holyfield.

Douglas, who fought Tyson at 232 pounds (105 kilograms) and Holyfield at 247, is said to now weigh more than 350.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott  
THE Reisinger Knockout Team Championship was won in a 59-imp victory by Richard Schwartz of East Elmhurst, Queens. Peter Weichsel of Encinitas, California, Sam Lev of Forest Hills, Queens, and Michael Polowan of Manhattan.

In the diagrammed deal both teams reached three no-trump. In one room the opening lead was a heart to the nine, and West was able to return the jack safely, frustrating any endplay. The Schwartz team gained 10 imps. Most players recognize that a passive, short-suit lead against three no-trump may be needed with a worthless hand. But as this deal shows, the same may be true when partner has a virtually worthless hand.

this time South led a heart himself to the king and ace. East put up the ten, signalling ownership of the nine, and West was able to return the jack safely, frustrating any endplay. The Schwartz team gained 10 imps.

Most players recognize that a passive, short-suit lead against three no-trump may be needed with a worthless hand. But as this deal shows, the same may be true when partner has a virtually worthless hand.

**NORTH**  
A784  
Q882  
J109  
A105

**WEST**  
K852  
QAJ53  
AQ4  
QJ3

**EAST (D)**  
Q8  
J109  
KQ7  
K82  
K74

**SOUTH**  
KJ109  
QK7  
K82  
K74

East and West were vulnerable.  
The bidding: South — 1NT — Pass  
East — Pass — Pass  
West led the heart three.

West led the heart three.

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## HOLIDAYS &amp; TRAVEL SECTION

Appears on Page 8

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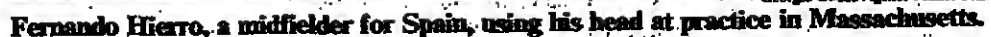
## Crime and Punishment: FIFA Edits the Book

The victim was not entirely innocent. Referee Quinion showed Ramos the vel-

Sepp Blatter, general secretary of FIFA and a former Swiss Army colonel, decided to bound thuggery and cheating

Brizio Carter and Syria's Jamal Sharif

That may have repercussions. Those who stay become frightened, those who go may not return. "Arbitro ... Ees criminale!"



**Rudi Völler**, the German striker, stretched before a practice in Hinsdale, Illinois.

curled Saturday on Klinsmann's first-half goal. Völler passed to Klinsmann in a tight space. Klinsmann niftily returned the ball with his heel. Völler darted past two defend-

But when Vogts came calling in May, Völler was ready to return. "It was a great feeling to play for my country again," he said. "And it is a greater feeling to help my country win again."

Their club coach, Johan Cruyff, said as much just two months ago. Indeed, 12 Barcelona players have advanced to the last eight of the World Cup—including Romário of Brazil.

corralled his teammates and intimidated Barcelona. No doubt Sacchi hoped that the individual brilliance of Milan's Serbian striker, Dejan Savicevic, would be recreated in Roberto

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## (Continued From Page 19)

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the United States. "But in this country, where financial second isn't sufficient,"

Porto striker whose p  
with Hristo Steichkov  
Bulgaria in the quarter  
set to join Afláez. M

Partnership  
has put  
finals, is

## WORLD CUP WRAP-UP

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

Ireland's team was given a rousing welcome home Thursday at the start of a day-long party at first postponed because the players and manager wanted to stay in America.

Prime Minister Albert Keynolds was at Dublin's airport with thousands of fans to greet the 19 players and their English manager, Jack Charlton, who were persuaded to attend their

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welcome home party through discreet official pressure.  
Charlton, who at first said he

could not come because of a contract to do television commentary work, scotched speculation that he would resign his

"I will almost certainly stay on and take us to the European Championships" in 1996, he said.

● Argentina's coach, Alfio Basile, said he would step down because of the two-time champion's ouster.

"We all worked with great hopes of getting the title," Basile 51 said after returning

Diego Maradona also arrived in Buenos Aires at one point saying that "I'm the only one

another, saying, "When we were at our best, they cut the legs out from under me."

• The president of FIFA, João Havelange, said an interview with the Spanish sports paper As that he would answer

paper As that he would ensure that "Maradona will not be punished too heavily, in such a way that at his age it would force him to retire."

• Ladhrokes, the British bookmaker, rated Brazil a 13-8 favorite to win the title. Feb. 17

Spain was posted at 8-1, then Romania and the Netherlands at 10-1, Sweden at 14-1 and Bulgaria at 20-1.

Porto striker whose partnership with Hristo Stoichkov has put Bulgaria in the quarterfinals, is set to join Atlético Madrid.

صلى الله عليه وسلم من الأهل



# SPORTS WORLD CUP

## Flamboyant Romário Upstages Mild-Mannered Bebeto, Off the Field

By Randy Harvey  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS GATOS, California — The forward is poised in front of a Brazilian flag, set to strike a ball that appears as if it will explode through the page of the magazine. The words of the advertisement read: "The mood of a country usually swings with the economy. The mood of Brazil swings with Bebeto's right foot."

But before you rush out in pursuit of the advertiser's product, consider this scene:

In the path leading from the field to the dressing rooms at Stanford Stadium, a stage has been constructed from which players and coaches can deliver words of wisdom to the world's soccer media.

That is what Bebeto is doing, articulately explaining the finer points of Brazil's 2-0 victory over Russia in the World Cup's first round, when his partner at forward, Romário, saunters past. Suddenly, Bebeto is alone as dozens of Brazilian reporters turn and follow Romário up the stairs and to the door of the team bus, where he finally bestows on them two sentences before disappearing inside.

Is there any question about who is the man among the boys from Brazil? As Brazilians say, each team needs a singing

rooster, and on this team it is Romário Souza de Faria who sings.

In interviews, which have been few and far between at the team's heavily secured Villa Pêlice headquarters here, he has admitted that he is an egoist. But as the player most relied on by his teammates to score, he says — almost apologetically — he must assume those characteristics to be effective.

If it is a role, it is one he relishes. He seeks a team in the defense — getting married in 1983 to his 17-year-old girlfriend while standing on a local stadium's penalty spot in a ceremony that was televised live, calling living legend Pelé senile and "a museum piece" and convening a press conference to announce his refusal to sit in his assigned seat next to Bebeto on the team plane. Besides, he said, he wanted a window seat.

Although Romário often offers unsolicited advice to his coaches about who should and should not be playing, he acknowledges that Bebeto belongs alongside him in Brazil's lineup. That does not mean Romário has to like him.

They are unrelenting rivals in Spain's first division, where Romário, 28, plays for tradi-

tional power FC Barcelona, and Bebeto, 30, for upstart Deportivo de la Coruña.

But the rivalry began more than a decade ago, when they were correctly identified as two of Brazil's rising stars, and, according to team officials, stemmed from a personality clash.

For evidence of that, look no further than their lifestyles in Spain. Bebeto is a devoted family man who brought his housekeeper from Brazil to Spain so that the lives of his wife and children would not be disrupted when he moved there to play. Romário also is married and has two children, but he and his best friend, Barcelona teammate Hristo Stoichkov of Bulgaria, are vigorous participants in the city's mid-night-to-dawn nightclub scene.

Even in recent kidnappings in Brazil involving the families of both players, Romário's was more dramatic.

Reputed mobsters tried to kidnap Bebeto's wife and brother, but five others actually did kidnap Romário's 62-year-old father, Edevar Souza de Faria. Demanding ransom of \$7 million, the abductors held him for six days before they were caught by police. Not only did they not harm him, they provided him with a mattress, cold beer and a television so he could watch his son play a game in Spain.

But although it is convenient for the media to paint contrasting pictures of the two strikers, they are not so different as it appears on the surface. Romário flaunts his impoverished childhood, speaking often of the Rio de Janeiro shantytown where he grew up and the coins he earned by washing car windshields at stop lights. José "Bebeto" Roberto Gama de Oliveira does not talk as much about it, but he also grew up poor in the provincial city of Salvador.

Both also are secure enough in their talents to speak out against their coaches. After leading Brazil to the silver medal in the 1988 Summer Olympics, they protested bitterly when coach Carlos Alberto Lazaroni used them for a combined total of only 72 minutes during the 1990 World Cup.

Bebeto was so put off by Lazaroni's successor as the national coach, Paulo Roberto Falcão, that he quit until a new coach, Carlos Alberto Pereira, was hired. The injured player then was Romário, whose complaints when left out of the lineup for an exhibition game against Germany were so divisive that Pereira suspended him for nine months. Brought back to the team for the final World Cup qualifying game against Uruguay, Romário scored both goals in a 2-0 victory.

The ability to score is something else Bebeto and Romário have in common. After Bebeto led Spain's first division in 1992-93 with 29 goals, Romário led last season with 30. In the first round of this World Cup, Romário had three of Brazil's six goals and precipitated another when he was fouled in the penalty area. Bebeto had one goal and one assist, but at least one opponent said he thought Bebeto was a more valuable player than Romário.

"Bebeto can do more," Samuel Ekeme Ndiaba, a defender for Cameroon, said after a 3-0 loss to Brazil. "He can create things with his dribbling and crossing passes. He's more athletic. He is more than just a goal getter."

Bebeto, at 5 feet 10 inches and 145 pounds, is quick, agile and so adept with the ball that Pelé has suggested he should be the play-making midfielder. If he has a weakness, it is that defenders can knock him off the ball — if they can catch him. When they do, he often whines to the referee. Romário stuck him with the nickname *chorão*, or crybaby.

Romário, by contrast, stands only 5-foot-6-inches, but he weighs 154 pounds and cannot be pushed around. His weakness is that he seldom will go searching for the ball, but when it comes to him he can be devastating.

"I stand there," he says, "pretending I am dead."

Parreira calls him "the king of the penalty area."

Romário still advises Parreira on the lineup. When Pelé recently said that Romário should let the coach coach, Romário responded by calling Pelé "mentally retarded."

But Parreira has learned to let Romário be Romário. The forward, who says that practicing is a waste of calories, was excused from the team's final training camp before leaving for the United States because he wanted to play volleyball on the beach with friends.

Asked recently if Romário is a problem, Parreira said, "Yes, he's a big problem — for the other team."

Romário has tried hard to become a team player for the World Cup.

"I know I am a difficult guy," he says. "It's because I'm authentic. I say what I think to your face. But the other players like me because they know that if Romário does well, the team will get results. I've been telling everybody that I'm ready to give my blood for this Cup."

So far, he has fit in well with his teammates, playing drums for their improvisational samba band. As long as he continues scoring, it does not matter if he marches to a different conga.

## A World Cup Quiz: How Did Bulgaria Manage to Survive?

By Alex Yannis

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Bulgaria came to the United States without a victory in 16 games in five previous World Cup appearances. They were the last of the European countries to qualify, and they did that by scoring a goal in the last 10 seconds against France in Paris.

When they were shut out by Nigeria in their first game of this year's finals, it looked as if the Bulgarians would pull their same old fast fade: two more losses in the first round and off they would go into the Balkan sunset.

So why is Bulgaria one of the eight countries left in this World Cup when 16 other countries with more impressive soccer credentials have been eliminated from the quadrennial tournament?

Bulgaria's surprising success has been enhanced by the distinctive atmosphere surrounding its efforts. They are the most tight-knit bunch in the tournament. Not only have they closed most of their practices, they have seldom made themselves available to the media. And they have not been exactly forthcoming with tournament organizers either on the release of team information.

One of the reasons for all the secrecy, according to a source close to the team, is the constant in-fighting between the delegation's brass and the coaching staff and players.

Reticence and off-stage bickering notwithstanding, Bulgaria has surged into the final eight with a quarterfinal matchup against defending champion Germany scheduled for Sunday at Giants Stadium.

Just how did Bulgaria do it?

The factual answers to the question are easily identifiable: Greece, Argentina and Mexico, the countries Bulgaria defeated in that order. But the deeper inspiration for the victories has come from players like Hristo Stoichkov and Borislav Mihaylov and the team's coach, Dimitar Penev.

Stoichkov, 29, a crafty playmaker and scorer who has led Barcelona to four consecutive titles in the Spanish League, has the nerves to go with his scoring prowess. He scored the lone goal in regulation in the second-round victory against Mexico and was designated to be the last player to take a penalty kick for Bulgaria.

But Stoichkov didn't have to deliver on that promise because his teammates built an insurmountable 3-1 lead lead on the penalty kicks. "I'm very glad we won," Stoichkov said. "It doesn't matter how we won."

Mihaylov, 31, the reliable goalkeeper, embodies the phoenix-like qualities of this mysterious team. In 1986, Mihaylov was suspended from the national team for life by the Communist Party's central committee for his involvement in a violent match between the country's two top teams, Spartak Lefsky and CSKA.

Bulgaria's soccer authorities defied the government and lifted the ban later that year, allowing Mihaylov to play for Bulgaria in the 1986 World Cup in Mexico. Mihaylov did little to justify the federation's belief in him in 1986, with a 2-0 loss to Mexico his biggest setback.

But here, against Mexico, he was marvelous. Appearing in his 74th match for Bulgaria, Mihaylov pushed aside two Mexican penalty kicks.

"This is the greatest success for Bulgaria and its people," Mihaylov said. "We played our best."

Like the vast majority of the Bulgarians, Penev is a man of few words. But he is a master of soccer strategy and adjustment.

In a classic example of his coaching deftness, Penev switched his nephew, Luboslav Penev, from midfield to attack to play behind Emil Kostadinov, a striker in last November's last-chance qualifying game in Paris.

The two players, who have been close friends, combined for Kostadinov's deciding goal with 10 seconds left that earned Bulgaria a ticket to the World Cup in the United States.

Once here, Bulgaria stumbled out of the gate against Nigeria, but gained confidence by beating Greece. But it was their second-round victory against Argentina last Thursday night that seemed to inspire a country.

"After the win against Argentina," said midfielder Jordan Letchkov, "there was talk in the streets of Bulgaria that we're going to the finals."

It was Letchkov's penalty kick against Mexico's goalkeeper, Jorge Campos, that sealed Bulgaria's win in the first penalty-kick tiebreaker in this World Cup.

Victory has had a way of easing tension within the Bulgarian camp, but only so far: they stayed up so late celebrating their victory over Mexico on Tuesday night at their isolated hotel in Princeton, New Jersey, that Penev gave the players Wednesday off.

But when the players urged the delegation's officials to move the team to a hotel closer to Manhattan, the officials decided to keep the team in Princeton.



Dutch soccer players and their wives waited on the tarmac in Orlando, Florida, while their plane was searched.

## Bomb Joke Backfires on Dutch Reporter

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — A Dutch journalist whose joke that his bag contained bombs and guns had caused the Dutch team's plane to be grounded for nearly five hours in Orlando, Florida, was ordered home Thursday.

"We have called Lex Muller back," said Willem Vergeer, deputy editor of the daily *Algemeen Dagblad*.

Dutch preparations for its quarterfinal against Brazil were thrown into disarray Wednesday when the sportswriter, flying with the team, told a flight attendant in jest that he had a bomb.

That led to an extensive search of the plane at the airport in Orlando, where the Dutch team has its training camp. The team, which finally arrived in Dallas without Muller, had to practice at dusk at the Southern Methodist University practice facility instead of during the afternoon.

"The whole day schedule was a mess because of it," goalkeeper Ed de Goey said.

Instead of leaving Orlando at 11 A.M. EDT as scheduled, the chartered Boeing 727, with 163 people aboard, was towed to a remote area of the airport, where bomb-sniffing dogs checked over the aircraft and the luggage. No bomb was found and the plane finally took off at 4 P.M.

Authorities took Muller, 54, seriously when he made the joke, and then took him into custody for questioning. Dutch soccer federation officials said he was released late Wednesday after the embassy intervened.

In the United States, it is both a state and federal offense to make a false bomb report, even jokingly.

"They don't have a sense of humor," said the Dutch press officer, Gerd Stolk. "It's as if they cannot tell the difference."

A flight attendant asked Muller to put his carry-on bag in the overhead bin. "He didn't want to do it, and he told her it had a bomb in it," said Police Sergeant Mike Holloway. "She told him, 'Sir, don't even joke about that. We take that very seriously.' And then he said it again."

The flight attendant reported that Muller then said he had a gun in the bag. Holloway said Muller told police he actually said there was no gun in the bag. The flight attendant told the pilot, who notified authorities and evacuated the plane.

"It certainly wasn't smart, but we are getting used to such problems," said the Dutch team's captain, Ronald Koeman.

It was the third delay involving an airplane carrying the Dutch, and all involving journalists.

As the team trained in Canada before the World Cup began, its plane was diverted for several miles, apparently because the use of personal computers by journalists aboard had affected the navigations system.

After its opening game in Washington, the team had to make an emergency landing because a journalist got sick on the plane.

"In the end, jokes were made about it," De Goey said. "Tomorrow is another day." (Reuters, AP)

## 2 More Arrested in Escobar Slaying in Colombia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BOGOTA — The national prosecutor-general's office said Wednesday it had three suspects under arrest for the murder of soccer player Andrés Escobar, and insisted the shooting was not premeditated.

One man, Humberto Muñoz, has already confessed to shooting Escobar outside a Medellín night club last Saturday.

The other two suspects, brothers Pedro and Santiago Gallón, were being held as ac-

complices to the killing, a spokeswoman for the prosecutor-general's office said.

Escobar was killed after an argument with a group of people said to have been angered by the goal he accidentally scored against his team during a match in the World Cup.

Drug traffickers allegedly bet millions of dollars on the team and might have wanted to take revenge for his dismal performance during the international tournament in the United

States. The national team was eliminated from the tournament after winning only one of three matches.

Muñoz said in a local radio interview he was ashamed of what he had done, but insisted he did not know who the player was when he fired.

"I'm sorry," he said from his prison cell in Bogotá.

Muñoz was the driver for Santiago Gallón Henao, a rancher whom authorities said

## Soccer Complicates The Most Logical Sports Reasoning

By Lawrie Mifflin

NEW YORK — The quarterfinals have arrived, and the only three triple champions are still in contention. Brazil, Italy and Germany have each won the trophy three times, and perhaps their presence in the final eight is testimony to some sort of sporting logic.

But perhaps not.

If logic held, then the fact that there are seven European teams among the final eight should mean European soccer is superior to any other, but any reasonable fan knows that isn't true.

As usual, soccer is more complicated than that.

Because nationalistic feeling plays such an important role in this most international of sports, and especially in the crucible of nationalism, the World Cup, there is a tendency to view everything through a stereotyping lens.

By that view, Colombia lost because it lacked mental toughness; Sweden is still around because the Swedes "keep cool" under pressure. Through that lens, the Argentines are weak-willed and paranoid, the Italians volatile and hot-headed and the Germans as precise and dependable as the Berlin-to-Bonn train schedule.

Of course, such stereotypes fall apart on inspection. It is Germany that has seen its team torn by volatile tempers off the field, and whose team three times in four games lost control of games it should have but-tuned up easily.

The Italians have been anything but hot-headed. Their major problem, until their late-game triumph over Nigeria, has been pallid, befuddled effort, especially that of Roberto Baggio, who was supposed to be the tournament's inevitable star.

And what of Brazil, and the image of a flamboyant, easygoing, carefree people? Here we are brought up short again, by the brilliant way the Brazilians have played, defensively as well as offensively, reminding everyone that, above all, world-class soccer is about the skill and talent of players. Style is irrelevant until the team in question is good enough to win.

Yes, there are national styles of play; this is undeniable. But there is no "European" style. Italy and Spain play more like Latin American countries than like Bulgaria or Sweden. The Germans, often seen as

the epitome of a hard-tackling, rugged, defensive style, have the tournament's leading active goal-scorer in Jürgen Klinsmann. By contrast, it is the Brazilians who lost a key starter because of a vicious foul when Leonardo was suspended for four games for the elbow that sent the American Tab Ramos to the hospital with a concussion.

At this level, too, the best players in the world are on stage. What made them the best? Partly talent, partly what they learned growing up with a ball at their feet. And partly what they have learned as professionals.

The highest level of club competition in the world is in the top European leagues — because they pay the highest salaries, and therefore attract the best players.

Among the eight quarterfinalists are three countries — Italy, Spain and Germany — whose domestic leagues are, if not the three best in the world, then among the top five. For this World Cup, the Italian and Spanish rosters contain no players whose club teams are outside their own countries; of the German squad, four play in Italy and one in France, but the rest play in the German league.

Brazil has a domestic league, a good one, but Romário, Bebeto and Leonardo play in Spain, while three other regulars play in Germany, three in France and the goalkeeper, Taffarel, in Italy.

Are they better players because they compete regularly in European leagues? Surely their skills would be the same no matter where they played professionally, but it may be that their physical and mental durability have been enhanced by competing at that level, against the sort of top-caliber players they would meet in World Cup games.

The other four quarterfinalists have similar numbers of regular players whose club teams are in Spain, Italy, Germany, France, Portugal or England: Bulgaria has six, Romania seven, Sweden seven and the Netherlands six, although the Dutch have a top domestic league, too.

Following this logic to its conclusion, of course, would mean that Italy or Spain will win the World Cup. That is no safe bet. Once again soccer, like other art forms, refuses to be pigeonholed by logic.

## And Why So Secretively?

Agence France-Press

LOS ANGELES — FIFA's general secretary, Sepp Blatter, has sent a letter to the remaining eight teams saying it is of "crucial importance" they help the media do its job.

Barely stated but understood was the fact that, since the main reason FIFA awarded the World Cup to the United States was to expand the game's popularity here, good press was vital.

Specifically, Blatter asked the teams to "have from now on every day a half-hour media conference with the coach and/or some players." He urged that training sessions be open at least once before the quarterfinal matches. Sweden's regular media information policy was hailed as a "model."

In contrast there was Romania, which plays Sweden in San Francisco on Sunday. It started one press conference by reading out the names of journalists who had offended the team. Then it closed its training session Wednesday, and said all sessions would be closed from there on out.

## WORLD CUP RESULTS AND SCORERS

### SECOND ROUND

Saturday July 2

Germany 3, Belgium 2

Spain 3, Switzerland 0

Sunday July 3

Sweden 3, Saudi Arabia 1

Romania 3, Argentina 2

Wednesday July 4

Netherlands 2, Ireland 0

At Stanford, Calif.

Brazil 1, United States 0

Tuesday July 5

Bulgaria 1, Nigeria 1

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Bulgaria 3, Mexico 1 on penalties (1-1 after overtime)

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Sweden vs. Romania, 1935 GMT

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Sweden vs. Romania, 1935 GMT

### SEMIFINALS

Wednesday July 19

At East Rutherford, N.J.

Italy/Spanish winner vs. Bulgaria/Germany winner, 2005 GMT

At Pasadena, Calif.

Netherlands/Swedish winner vs. Sweden/Romania winner, 2335 GMT

At Pasadena, Calif.

At Pasadena, Calif.

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At Pasadena, Calif.

At Pasadena, Calif.

### THIRD PLACE

Saturday July 16

At Pasadena, Calif.

Sanctioned losers, 1935 GMT

At Pasadena, Calif.

At Pasadena, Calif.

At Pasadena, Calif.

At Pasadena, Calif.

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### CHAMPIONSHIP

Sunday July 17

At Pasadena, Calif.

Sanctioned winners, 1935 GMT

At Pasadena, Calif.

At Pasadena, Calif.

At Pasadena, Calif.

At Pasadena, Calif.

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## Groggy With Health

**New York Times Service**

Brody and his team became ob-



Cynical Quester changed Brody's message. The Macintosh is his "perfect companion — and the recipient of many elaborate metaphors. 'People think of computers as if they were replicate brains. But the Mac is more like a saxophone. You don't learn to use it, you begin to play it. You learn a logic of design.' He wants, he says, to really widen the options of his professional colleagues by showing them that there's always an invisible master of manipulation. I try to leave all my work open-ended. So it can be the audience who inputs evaluation."

Brody has enlarged that "audience" via some adventurous schemes. In

Says Blackwell, "Neville is indeed like a pop star; he was elevated very high, very quickly. He could never be just an ordinary designer again. His work will always be compared to what's expected of 'Brody.' But it's a challenge he's more than willing to meet."

Cynthia Rose is a London-based journalist and broadcaster.

□ Whitney Houston is expecting her second child, and she spilled the news during a concert at the Omni arena in Atlanta. She brought her singer-husband, Bobby Brown, on stage and sang him a verse of her hit "You Give Good Love."

**INTERNATIONAL  
CLASSIFIED**  
*Appears on Pages 8, 17 & 19*

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

[illegible]

	Today		Yesterday	
	High	Low	High	Low
Bangkok	31.01	26.79	31.01	25.77
Batavia	32.00	27.73	32.00	27.73
Hong Kong	33.05	28.71	33.05	28.71
Kuala Lumpur	32.00	27.73	32.00	27.73
New Delhi	32.00	27.73	32.00	27.73
Saudi	32.00	27.73	32.00	27.73
Singapore	32.00	27.73	32.00	27.73
Taipei	32.00	27.73	32.00	27.73
Tokyo	32.00	27.73	32.00	27.73
<b>Africa</b>				
Algiers	29.02	11.70	29.02	11.70
Cairo	15.02	8.44	15.02	8.44
Cape Town	15.02	8.44	15.02	8.44
Dakar	15.02	8.44	15.02	8.44
Harare	15.02	8.44	15.02	8.44
Johannesburg	15.02	8.44	15.02	8.44
Lagos	15.02	8.44	15.02	8.44
Nairobi	15.02	8.44	15.02	8.44
Tunis	15.02	8.44	15.02	8.44
<b>North America</b>				
Anchorage	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Atlanta	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Boston	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Chicago	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Dallas	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Denver	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Detroit	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Houston	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Los Angeles	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Memphis	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Miami	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Minneapolis	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Montreal	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
New York	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Philadelphia	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Pittsburgh	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Portland	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
San Francisco	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Seattle	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Tampa	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94
Washington	19.08	9.94	19.08	9.94

SATURDAY

Europe and Middle East

Location	Weather	High Temp. °F	Low Temp. °F	Water Temp. °F	Wave Height (Meters)	Wind Speed (mph)
Cannes	sunny	32/89	22/71	24/75	0-1	N 10-30
Deauville	clouds and sun	24/75	14/57	19/61	0-1	SW 10-30
Nice	thunderstorms	31/88	21/70	25/73	1-2	W 15-30
Málaga	sunny	33/91	24/75	25/77	0-1	SE 12-22
Agadir	sunny	32/89	24/75	25/77	0-1	N 10-30
Algiers	sunny	31/88	17/59	20/61	0-1	SW 10-30
Prague	sunny	32/89	23/73	23/79	0-1	NE 15-25
Cork	sunny	34/93	23/73	25/77	0-1	N 15-25
London	clouds and sun	24/75	13/57	18/61	0-1	SW 10-30
Oslo	sunny	24/75	15/59	19/61	1-2	WSW 16-30
Schwerin	clouds and sun	24/75	14/57	17/62	1-2	W 18-35
Stockholm	clouds and sun	23/73	14/57	17/62	1-2	W 18-35
Tel Aviv	sunny	34/93	23/73	25/77	0-1	N 10-30
Tel Aviv	sunny	30/86	23/73	25/77	1-2	NW 20-35

Caribbean and West Atlantic

Barbados	partly sunny	31/88	24/75	27/80	1-2	ESE 25-35
Kingston	sunny	34/93	24/75	26/82	1-2	E 25-40
San Thomas	clouds and sun	31/88	21/70	25/73	1-2	SE 15-30
Hamilton	sunny	31/88	27/80	27/80	1-2	SE 16-30

Asia/Pacific

Penang	showers	32/89	25/77	30/88	1	SW 15-25
Phuket	showers	33/91	29/79	29/84	1	SW 15-25
Bali	partly sunny	31/88	22/71	27/80	1	SW 12-25
Cebu	thunderstorms	30/86	24/75	26/82	1	SW 15-25
Puerto Bancho, AZ	sunny	23/73	11/62	16/54	1-2	NE 18-35
Bay of Islands, NZ	partly sunny	17/62	8/45	17/62	2-3	SW 30-50
Honolulu	sunny	30/86	24/75	26/82	1-3	E 20-35
Honolulu	clouds and sun	29/84	22/71	29/79	1-3	E 20-35

SUNDAY

Europe and Middle East

Location	Weather	High Temp. °F	Low Temp. °F	Water Temp. °F	Wave Height (Meters)	Wind Speed (mph)
Cannes	sunny	32/89	23/73	24/75	0-1	NNW 12-22
Deauville	sunny	25/77	15/59	17/62	0-1	SSW 12-25
Nice	clouds and sun	31/88	20/68	25/73	1-2	NW 15-30
Málaga	sunny	32/89	23/73	25/77	0-1	S 15-25
Agadir	sunny	34/93	24/75	25/77	0-1	NE 15-25
Algiers	sunny	32/89	20/68	25/73	0-1	SW 14-15
Prague	sunny	33/91	23/73	26/79	0-1	N 12-22
Cork	clouds and sun	32/89	24/75	25/77	0-1	NE 15-23
London	sunny	32/89	20/68	25/73	0-1	SW 15-25
Oslo	sunny	25/77	16/61	17/62	1-2	SW 13-30
Schwerin	sunny	25/77	13/59	17/62	1-2	WSW 15-30
Stockholm	sunny	25/77	13/59	17/62	1-2	WSW 15-30
Tel Aviv	sunny	33/91	23/73	25/77	0-1	NW 12-22
Tel Aviv	sunny	23/84	23/73	25/77	1-2	NW 20-40

Caribbean and West Atlantic

Barbados	showers	30/86	24/75	27/80	1-2	ENE 25-45
Kingston	partly sunny	33/91	24/75	26/82	1-2	E 25-40
San Thomas	partly sunny	30/86	24/75	26/82	1-2	SE 25-40
Hamilton	sunny	31/88	27/80	27/80	1-2	SE 20-35

Asia/Pacific

Penang	thunderstorms	32/89	24/75	30/86	1	SW 15-25
Phuket	clouds and sun	33/91	25/77	29/84	1	SW 15-25
Bali	partly sunny	31/88	22/71	27/80	1	SW 12-25
Cebu	thunderstorms	30/86	24/75	26/82	1	SW 15-25
Puerto Bancho, AZ	clouds and sun	22/71	10/59	19/54	1-3	NW 21-40
Bay of Islands, NZ	sunny	19/54	8/49	17/62	1-2	SW 30-50
Honolulu	sunny	30/86	24/75	26/82	1-3	E 20-35
Honolulu	clouds and sun	30/86	23/73	29/79	1-3	E 20-35

All forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. 10/04



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COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER	COUNTRY	ACCESS NUMBER
<b>ASIA</b>		Italy*	172-1011	Brazil	000-0010
Australia	1-800-881-0111	Liechtenstein*	155-0111	Chile	000-0512
China, PRC***	10611	Lithuania*	84196	Colombia	980-11-0010
Guam	019-872	Luxembourg	0-800-0111	Costa Rica*	114
Hong Kong	800-1111	Macedonia, F.Y.R. of	95-800-4288	Ecuador	119
India*	000-117	Malta*	0800-890-110	El Salvador*	151
Indonesia*	001-801-10	Monaco*	194-0011	Guatemala*	190
Japan*	0039-111	Netherlands*	06-623-2111	Guyana*	165
Korea	009-11	Norway	800-150-11	Honduras*	123
Korea**	11*	Poland**	0-610-480-0111	Mexico***	95-800-462-4200
Malaysia*	800-0011	Portugal*	05017-1-288	Minsk**** (Minsk****)	174
New Zealand	000-911	Romania	01-800-4288	Pakistan*	109
Philippines*	105-11	Russia** (Moscow)	155-5042	Peru*	191
Saigon*	235-2872	Slovakia	00-420-00101	Sri Lanka*	156
Singapore	800-0111-111	Spain	900-99-00-11	Uruguay	00-0410
Sri Lanka	430-420	Sweden*	020-795-611	Venezuela*	80-0110
Taiwan*	0080-10288-0	Switzerland*	155-0111		
Thailand*	0019-591-1111	U.K.	0500-89-0011		
		Ukraine*	84100-11		
<b>EUROPE</b>		<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>		<b>CARIBBEAN</b>	
Armenia*	8414111	Bahrain	800-001	Bahamas	1-800-872-2681
Austria**	022-903-011	Cyprus*	080-50010	Bermuda*	1-800-872-2681
Belgium*	0800-106-10	Israel	177-100-2727	British V.I.	1-800-872-2681
Bulgaria	00-1800-0010	Kuwait	800-288	Cayman Islands	1-800-872-2681
Croatia*	99-38-0011	Lebanon (Beirut)	425-801	Grenada*	1-800-872-2681
Czech Rep	00-420-00101	Oman	0800-011-77	Haiti*	001-800-872-2681
Denmark*	8001-0010	Saudi Arabia	1-800-10	Jamaica*	1-800-872-2681
Finland*	9800-100-10	Turkey*	00-800-12277	Neth. Antil	001-800-872-2681
France	194-0011	U.A.E.*	800-121	S. Kins/Nevis	1-800-872-2681
Germany	0130-0010				
Greece*	00-800-1511	<b>AMERICAS</b>		<b>AFRICA</b>	
Hungary*	004-800-011111	Argentina*	001-800-200-1111	Egypt* (Cairo)	510-0200
Iceland**	999-001	Belize*	555	Gabon*	004-01
Ireland	1-800-530-500	Bolivia*	0-900-1112	Gambia*	001111
				Kenya*	0800-10
				Liberia	797-797
				South Africa	0-800-25-6172

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